PROSPECTUS.

t desire having been expressed by many connected with Sabbath Schools, in this and in New England, for the publication of a signed to aid youthful minds in the pursuit nowledge, and to assist such as impart reli-tion, in their labor of love,—the subscriber, asible of the necessity of such a work for the Sabbath Schools in connection with the Church, proposes to test the extent of de-blication, by issuing a PROSPECTUS for the ATH SCHOOL MESSENGER.

sed to issue the work monthly, in pamphlet size, each number containing 24 pages. But iber is unwilling to suffer loss himself, or to ribers to loss or disappointment, on account niary embarrassment, it will not be com-a sufficient number of subscribers are prorant the undertaking.
ial department will be under the superin-

th School Messenger will contain lessons of

cligious instruction for children, hints on the and management of Sabbath Schools, and on the training of children, by both teach-Ffty cents per year, always in advance,

paid. Fifty copies will be sent to one ad-nty dollars, or forty cents each. of the M. E. Church, Superintendents of

ools, and other individuals friendly to thi are respectfully invited to act as Agents, ease ascertain how many subscribers they or say how many they will be responsible m me of the same, directing their commust paid) to "Dexter S. King, Office of Zion's More "get paid to be a same of the s on, Mass.," stating to whose address, and to mice, the Messenger may be directed; but be forwarded, till it is announced uncontent work will be published. ho wish to see this work succeed, must

, must spare no efforts, as it is desirable to est number about the first of May, and it sublished at all, on such reduced terms, withlarge list of subscribers.

DEXTER S. KING.

ZO DOW'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

now for a long time had the recipe for making as FAMILY MEDICINE, now for a long time had the recipe for making as FAMILY MEDICINE, the subscriber has hithits use to his own family and friends; but having himself and others, to be so effectual a remedy for asses as are produced by a foul atomach, indigesimpure state of the blood, it is with the strongest it is great use to the afflicted, that he offers it for it is considered that a majority of all the diseases mankind arise from one or the other of the above es, and that this medicine is precisely adapted to a causes, it certainly should be looked upon as a ociety.

Inour more constant of this medicine, the celebration of the state of the spurious "Family Medicine." Those ver used it may rely on it as an excellent remedy a, Jaundice, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholmorbus, Billious Cholic, Dysentery, Numb Palsy, propsy, Pleurisy, Gravel, Stone, Stoppage of carlet Fever.

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sian of various kinds—and prices;
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DGE'S ORIGINAL LEATHER PRE-EVATIVE, OR OIL BLACKING. NT Composition, for cleansing, nourishing, pre-and renewing the color of Leather, rendering it and completely impenetrable by the wet, or Wa-

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cks repaired and re-covered.

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A few good Stock Makers will find employment by h a sample of their work. March 8.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, hin two weeks from the time of subscribing. If pay-glected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 at the close of the year, ubscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen nless paid, he travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to meat may be made. Communications on business, or designed for publicated be addressed to the Editor, post paid, unless con-0.00, or five subscribers. lographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

cts, must be accompanied with the names o agents to be particular to write the names of subthe name of the post office to which papers are to

\* See Clarke's Commentary on Ezek. xxxvi. 25,





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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent. Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. FINANCIAL REPORT OF N. H. CONFERENCE, NO. II.

corded on the church book of records."

should be omitted in any instance, is, I think, to be heart, or a heart saved from sin, may be attained. charges, as that the Superintendent shall not be un- truth is not in us." first Quarterly-Meeting Conference. And partly, we have no sin, of the 8th verse, is of the same imyear, become better qualified to determine how sinned.' The meaning of both is, if we say we are unanimity. Not surely, that it should die before main after it has operated." the next session of the Conference; but that it

might be carried fully into effect. Our preachers deeply regretted the existence of the evils, which rendered the adoption of that report necessary. But the case was a desperate one. Several ministers were going out of the itinerant ranks, for no other reason, than that their embarrassments had become insupportable. Others were becoming so much embarrassed in their finances, that they could not continue to discharge the duties of itinerant ministers, unless speedily relieved. And it was apparent that poverty would soon crush our ministry, unless by an immediate improveappointed, to whom this subject was referred .- This was made a condition of their ordination. This committee, after collecting all the information omething similar, was necessary, in order to save that it supposes all the can would disapprove of it. And HE, who "has or- will be. to remove this great evil, should fall through.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS. NO. IV.

numbers is clearly taught in the following pas- cipline of the church. sages: "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean; from all your filthi- me to be an unreasonable requirement, and inconyou, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do them." Ezek.

Those who embrace and teach the principles of the abolitionists, do it sincerely, and from a continuous continuou tire sanctification," bound with joy while reading an infringement on the natural rights of man, for these glorious promises! Then will Isprinkle clean one man to hold a right of property in another, and pollution? Purity of heart and life are here tion; and to buy and sell him as a brute, without heart; no sin having any place within, and no un-

righteousness having any place without,"\*

ly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthi- these men possess equally with all others, to reness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in quire them to pledge themselves to be silent on

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1837.

or, and not rebuking him.

if this be so, then it has a right and power to shut

the mouths of its members, and impose silence up-on them, respecting that which the General Con-

ference, and the whole church, declare in their

book of Discipline, to be a great evil. Has the N.

Y. Conference this right? It appears to me, after

carefully looking at the subject, that this Confer-

ence has assumed that which they have no right

to, and which no other body of men have a right

This is a subject in which I am personally con-

cerned, as a candidate for orders at the next ses-

sion of the N. Y. Conference. How to act, or what

course to take, I have not yet determined. If I

give the pledge, I fear I shall lay myself under an

obligation I have no right to, and thus sin against

my God! But if the pledge is required, and I re-

fuse to give it, then my usefulness in the church of

God may be more or less abridged, and my way

in a measure hedged up. I presume I am not ex-

clusive in my views and feelings on this subject.

Many of my junior brethren, have views and feel-

ings similar to mine. I hope and pray, that, for

the good of the cause of God, and the peace of

the church, this pledge will not be required at the

next Conference. We wish to be subject to every

ordinance of the church; and we wish to obey

those who have the rule over us; our senior breth-

ren and fathers we reverence and respect, and

Middlebury, Vt., April 1.

to, in a free country like ours.

the fear of God." 2 Cor. vii. 1. Now all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, includes all sins of every kind, and to be cleansed from all sins of every kind, is to be entirely saved from sin. We see not how we can arrive at any other conclusion .-We shall remark further on this text in some subsequent number, as enough is said here for our present purpose. Another passage is to be found in Psa. li. 10, Another resolution embraced in that report, "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a

made it the duty of the several Presiding Elders, right spirit within me." Here two things are to "to present to each Quarterly-Meeting Conference be observed: 1. The Psalmist prays for a "clean at the time of their first meeting, a copy of the re- heart," i. e. entire sanctification. If the heart is port, with instructions to have the resolutions re- clean, there can be no sin in it. 2. The Psalmist prayed for this blessing under Divine inspiration. How far this resolution has been observed, I am Could he have prayed for that which was unatunable to say. I am apprized, however, that in tainable? This no one will presume to say. some places, it has been neglected. But that it Then the inevitable conclusion is, that a clean

regretted. Because, many of our brethren, and Again: "But if we walk in the light, as He is in official members of the church too, are entirely ignorant of the order taken at the last session of our the blood of Christ His Son cleanseth from all sin. Conference, upon the subject of finance. I regret If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, it also, because I fear that this may lead to another and the truth is not in us. If we confess our sins, and greater neglect. For another resolution em- He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and bodied in that report, "instructs the Presiding El- to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. If we say ders so to arrange the work within their several we have not sinned, we make Him a liar, and the

der the necessity of appointing a preacher to any Says a judicious writer\* on the above passage, circuit or station, where he will not be likely to re- "The meaning of the phrases, 'cleanseth from all ceive a support, according to his Discipline claim." sin,' and 'to cleanse from all unrighteousness,' is Now, as no Presiding Elder can reasonably be ex-obvious. They imply entire freedom from all sin. nected to make this arrangement of the work in This is their literal import. And if the blood of his charge, without the aid and counsel of the offi- Christ cleanseth us from all sin, it gives us sinless cial members of the church, it is necessary that perfection. It may be said that the 8th verse they should be seasonably apprized of this duty, in shows that we cannot be saved from sin: 'If we order that they may be prepared to render him the say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the necessary assistance. I suppose it was partly on truth is not in us.' But the 8th verse is explained this account, that the resolution made it the duty by the 10th: 'If we say we have not sinned, we of the Presiding Elder to present the report to the make Him a liar,' &c. The phrase, 'If we say that our brethren might, by suitable exertions this port with that of the 10th, 'If we say we have not much ministerial labor to request hereafter, accord- not sinners, and therefore have no need of the ing to Resolution 1st, of that Report. If, howev-blood of Christ to cleanse us from our sins, then we er, this subject has not, as yet, been suitably brought deceive ourselves. The 8th and 10th verses refer before the several Quarterly-Meeting Conferences, to the State in which men are by nature, previous it is hoped that it will not be neglected. The re- to the operation of Divine grace upon the heart, port was adopted by the Conference with great and not to that in which they must necessarily re-Southbridge, Mass., April 1.

> \* B. T. Shepard. See Methodist Magazine, &c., for October, 1835. f Mr. Wesley never used this term, in consequence of

> > FOR ZION'S HERALD.

its liability to misconstruction,

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE N. Y. CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

This Conference at its last session, passed a resolution, requiring the candidates for Elder's orders, ment in our financial economy, existing evils to pledge themselves, that they would not agitate could be remedied. A committee was, therefore, the church by discussing the subject of slavery.-

I have ever thought there was something wrong, they could obtain, drafted a report, which, on be- and inconsistent in this act of the Conference. ing submitted to the Conference, was adopted by This resolution was passed with a view to counnearly or quite an unanimous vote. The course teract the influence, and put a stop to the dissemwas approved by the whole church, so far as it be ination of the principles of the abolitionists. With came known. And it was believed that this, or this view of the subject, I object to it on the ground the church from disgrace, and the ministry from principles, and have agitated the church, or at least, oppressive poverty. Shall this report die now? if it is not the case with them now, there is dan-And die in the hands of our Presiding Elders too? ger that it soon will be. It thus throws suspicion I hope not. The world would not justify it. The upon men who are not guilty, for many of them, I church would regret it. The N. H. Conference presume, were not abolitionists, and perhaps never

dained that those who preach the gospel, shall live of the gospel," would be displeased if this effort part of the members of the Conference, what it does not require of others. It binds the young members of the Conference, to hold their neace on the subject of slavery, while others are under no such obligation; but have full liberty to speak or write on the subject, and discuss it in any way they feel disposed; thus, inequality in point of privilege, is introduced into the Conference, when MR. EDITOR-The doctrine of the preceding equal privileges, are guarantied to all by the Dis-

But, aside from these objections, this appears to ness, and from all your idols, will I cleanse you .- sistent with the principles by which we profess to A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit be governed as a Protestant church, as well as with will I put within you: and I will take away the the political constitution of our government, which stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a gives every man the liberty to hold, and teach heart of flesh. And I will put my Spirit within whatever moral or religious principles he thinks

ed primarily to the Jews, yet with equal appro- viction of conscience. They believe that slavery priateness, they apply to all of God's people in is a sin; that it is morally wrong. They believe it every age. How must every heart, seeking "en- to be contrary to the principles of Christianity, and water upon you, &c. Are you conscious of "filthi- and to receive the involuntary labors of his fellowness," that is, internal and external abomination man, without rendering him a proper compensaomised. Are you sensible of your "idols," that any regard to his social and domestic relations ;is, false gods, false worship, &c.? An entire sep- and, therefore, they believe that whoever does this, aration from them is promised. Are you sensible is guilty before God; and that the nation which of a hard heart? A "heart of flesh" is promised; sanctions this practice by its laws, is guilty of a one that can feel, love, and enjoy God. My Spir- great sin, and rests under the divine displeasure. it, which is light, life and love, I will put within But these things exist in our country, and they exyou; this shall sanctify or cleanse you wholly, that ist in the churches of our country, and that too, in is, save you from all sin, and enable you to "walk their most aggravated forms, and attended with in my statutes, and keep my judgments." "Here most revolting circumstances. Seeing these evils, is the salvation that God promises to give to re- they feel bound by a sense of duty, to lift up their stored Israel; and this is the birthright of every voices against them, and make use of their utmost Christian believer: the complete destruction of all exertions to drive them out of existence. In dosin in the soul, and the complete renewal of the ing this, they act sincerely, and from a conviction

It appears to me, extremely oppressive, and an Again: "Having therefore these promises, dear- infringement on the rights of conscience, which this subject, or be prevented from performing their

quiring them to neglect what they consider to be a soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that | which is not, and never was) who try to prove its positive duty. A Methodist Conference should be there is a change made of the whole substance of rightful existence at present by the Bible, and even the last body of men to do this. The M. E. Church, bread into the body, and the whole substance of by the New Testament, admit that Christianity in her Discipline, declares that slavery is an evil, a wine into the blood, which change the catholic tends to destroy it. Ah! does the Christianity of great evil .- See Discipline, pp. 188, 9. The Gen- church calls transubstantiation.

of otherson

declare the same, by being governed by the Disci- whole and entire Christ, and true sacrament is pline; the Discipline also, as well as the holy taken.

Scriptures, requires the ministers of the church, "I do firmly maintain that there is a purgatory, to reprove and discountenance sin in all its forms, and that the souls there detained, are relieved by

N. Y. Conference has passed an act, requiring the "I do likewise believe that the saints reigning candidates for holy orders to pledge themselves to together with Christ, are to be worshipped and praybe silent, and to say nothing in reference to what ed unto, and that they do offer up prayers for us,

tures, to be faithful in reproving sin; and then, by and of the other saints, ought to be had and re- ing prevents, and nothing can prevent. As long the Conference, they are required to be silent, and tained, and that due honor and reneration is to be say nothing against that which is the crying sin of given them.

didate in a situation rather unpleasant and perplex- was left by Christ in the church, and that the use ing. What can he do? How shall he act? He of them is very beneficial to Christian people.

must either refuse to give the pledges, and thus be "I do acknowledge, the holy, catholic, apostolic, prohibited from doing his duty as a minister in the Roman church, to be the mother and mistress of all church of God, or he must give the pledge, and churches, and do promise and swear true obedience to break what he considers to be the vows of God the BISHOP OF ROME and successor of St. Peter, which are upon him. If he refuse to give the the prince of the apostles, and vicar of Jesus pledge, then his way is hedged up, and perhaps Christ.

his usefulness is at an end; but if he gives the "I do also, without any doubt, receive and propledge, then he must writhe under the stings of a fess all other things which have been delivered, deguilty conscience, for suffering sin upon his neigh- fined and declared by the sacred canons and general councils, and especially by the holy council of we have almost slept the sleep of death. Has not the N. Y. Conference then, assumed a Trent; and all things contrary thereto, and all power that did not belong to it, or to any other heresies whatsoever, condemned, rejected and anhody of men? Many, even of the members of that athematized by the church, I do likewise condemn, Conference, think it has, and they are grieved. reject, and anathematize." It is said, that "it is imprudent to discuss the

To make assurance doubly sure, the following oath is ubject of slavery, because the discussion will be subjoined to the above creed, to be taken by all the productive of political evils. But this does not clergy :-

reconcile the difficulty in my mind. That it will "This is the true catholic faith, without which produce political evils, is yet to be proved; this no man can be saved, and which at this time I s one of the main points in question; and we find freely confess and truly embrace; and will take care, men of equal talents, and equal piety, on both sides by the help of God, that the same be retained and of the question. Has not any man a right to believe in and advocate that side of the question live and as much as in me lies; that it be held, which he thinks to be right? If not, who shall detaught and preached by all those that are under cide which side of the question is right, and may my power, and by such as I shall have charge over be supported? If the N. Y. Conference had a right in my profession. Thus I. N. N., do promise, vow to prohibit the discussion of this subject, by the and swear; so help me God, and these his holy abolitionists, then it had an equal right to lay the same prohibition on those who oppose them; and

Yours, &c., D. I. ROBINSON. Plymouth, N. H., April 11.

[From the Monmouth Journal.]

She stood up in the meekness of a heart Resting on God, and held her fair young child Upon her bosom, with its gentle eyes Folded in sleep, as if its soul were gone

The prayer went up devoutly, and the lips Of the good man glowed fervently with faith That it would be even as he had prayed, And the sweet child be gathered to the fold Of Jesus. As the holy words went on. Her lips moved silently, and tears, fast tears, Stole from beneath her lashes, and upon The forehead of her beautiful child lay soft With the baptismal water. Then I thought That to the eye of God that mother's tears Would be a deeper covenant, which sin And the temptations of the world, and death Would leave unbroken, and that she would know, In the clear light of heaven, how very strong In leading its young spirit up to God.

some regard for our feelings. S----D---D.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. POPERY. " AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT WILL BE." BR. BROWN-If you would like and providence pernit, I will furnish some extracts from Popish authors, il- part, whether others do, or not. If those good, lustrating Popery in the several aspects which our title mistaken brethren, who threw themselves into the indicates. I give in the present number the creed of gap, to stop or check the rising torrent of truth, Pope Pius IV., which is understood to embrace the faith which is now rolling over them with increasing of every papist in the land, in addition to the articles of depth and overwhelming power, had sprung into the Apostle's creed. The following is a translation of it, the ark of liberty, to help guide its course aright, s given in Mr. Bennet's Memorial of the Reformation. | they would have deserved honor, and would have "I most firmly receive and embrace the Apos- done essential service to mankind. If they feared

olical and Ecclesiastical traditions, and the rest of a division of the M. E. Church, this would have the observances and constitutions of the church. been the way to prevent it.

nous consent of the fathers.

administration of the abovesaid sacraments.

"I do embrace and receive all and every thing ish them as we ought. that hath been defined and declared by the holy

qu'ck and dead, and that in the most holy sacra- my people!" ment of the eucharist, there is truly, really and Our pro-slavery brethren, (i. c. those who are in

eral Conference, and all the Annual Conferences, "I believe, also, that under one kind only, a

and when, and wherever it may appear; but the the prayers of the faithful.

the country and the church. This places the can- "I do also affirm, that the power of indulgences

THE BAPTISM.

To whisper the baptismal vow in heaven.

The prayer which pressed them from her heart had been,

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

while we desire to do this, we beg, and entreat There is no subject, the discussion of which, is them to consider that we are men, and have the of greater importance, than that of slavery and feelings of men; and we entreat them, to have abolition. Interests, secular and spiritual, temporal and eternal,-interests, not merely of a few, but of millions, are pending here; consequently, an awful responsibility rests upon Christians; for if all Christians would unite their efforts in every lawful way against slavery, abolition would speedily follow. Is not then each Christian accountable for his part? By the help of God, I will do my

"I do also receive the holy Scriptures in the Our Discipline is good; and that teaches, that same sense that the holy mother church does, to the Bible forbids slavery; and we promise, if any whom it belongs to judge of the true sense and in- habitually break this rule, we will admonish them terpretation of them; neither will I receive, nor of the error of their ways, and bear with them for interpret them otherwise than according to the a season. Our slave-holding brethren are in a great error; and, like some of the churches of "I do likewise profess, that there are seven sa- Asia, though they may have some good, God has raments of the new law, truly and properly so somewhat against them, of which, if they do not recalled, instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord; and pent, he will spew them out of his mouth. It is that they are necessary to the salvation of mankind, our duty to admonish them; yea, in effect, the though not all of them to every one, namely, bap- preachers have all promised to do it; but have ism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme they been faithful? We must rebuke our neighunction, orders and matrimony; and that they con- bor, and not suffer sin upon him. We must let fer grace; and that these, baptism, confirmation, our light shine upon this subject, and admonish our and orders, may not be repeated without sacrilege. brethren, affectionately, earnestly and persevering-I do also receive and admit the received and ap- ly, and bear with them for a season, and perhaps proved rites of the Catholic Church, in the solemn longer than for other faults; for slavery is such a complicated iniquity, it will take longer to admon-

Slavery must die ; for in the Revelation we learn Council of Trent, concerning original sin and just that slaves and souls are a part of the merchandize of Babylon, and the time cometh, when no "I do in like manner profess, that in mass is of- man buyeth her merchandize any more. The fered a true, proper and propitiatory sacrifice for the voice from heaven proclaims, "Come out of her,

duty as ministers in the church of God. It is re- substantially, the body and blood, together with the favor of present slavery, and against future slavery, the language of choler always lacks.

[ Whole No. 394.

the Bible tend to destroy a system which it defends? But if it does tend to destroy slavery, who knows but the time is close by? I trust that God, who hates oppression and robbery, will succeed the efforts of those who plead for the oppressed, and overture, till the tree of liberty and the tree of life shall overshade the world.

I do not fear a division, in church or state. I rather fear we shall be too indifferent about the slave. Abolition principles belong to the stone cut they themselves acknowledge to be a great evil.

Here certainly is an inconsistency; first, they are required by the Discipance and the holy Scripance. The inconsistency is an inconsistency in the case in the images of the earth. Give them a hearing, and they increase; and of the mother of God, always a virgin, abuse their advocates, and they still increase; noththe earth. Give them a hearing, and they increase; as liberty has a place to stand, her lever shall move the world.

Some of our good, mistaken brethren, think that, before the abolition excitement, the principles of slavery were gradually and noiselessly dying away; but it is evident, that while men slept, the enemy sowed tares; when Sampson slept in Delilah's lap. she did not noiselessly influence the Philistines to relinquish the idea of enslaving her friend; but noiselessly and treacherously sheared his locks, and consented to his bonds. So we have slept, and noiselessly dreamed that slavery was dying; while the enemy sowed the tares of slavery even in the free States. We have slept in the lap of ease, till

If all that has been said and written at the North and South, by professor and profane, in favor of slavery, could be presented to a nation unacquainted with us, would they mistrust that we had any liberty, or even wished for it. Who could have thought we were so fond of tyranny? This lion's whelp, though lurking in secret, was growing every year, till abolition hunters roused him from his lair; and while the bold pursuers are gathering round, he roars and threatens to devour them; but like David, with David's God, they will slay the lion and the bear. Sensible of his giant strength, they look to the stronger than the strong man armed for help. They pray in faith, and have full confidence in the justice of their cause. But how can tyrants and their abettors pray? What mockery to pray for their own liberty and the present bondage of their brethren.

Why do the slave-holders rage, and the Colonizers imagine a vain thing? It is because their craft is in danger; if slavery is abolished, the blacks will want to stay in this country, instead of being exiled to a sickly clime; and colonizing would not prosper so well. The slave-holders are sensible, if the abolition principles prevail, they will sweep slavery from the land. If they believed what some assert, that abolitionists are riveting the chains of the slave, they would not be uneasy .-This then is an omen for good, rather than evil.

Up then, ye lovers of God and man; every one to your post, with armor on ; resolved never to quit the field, till the last slave is free; till Christ is no longer sold in his members, for pieces of silver; and they no longer hindered from reading the Bible, and enjoying equal rights with us; till the prejudice of color no longer pollutes our land .-Surely it is beneath a gentleman, and especially a Christian, to despise a black man, or a poor man, or a deformed person; especially if they behave well.

My brethren have not the faith of Christ, with respect of persons. If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced by the law as transgressors. So speak ye and so do, as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty.

B. SHAW. Vermont, April 10.

> [From the Advocate of Moral Reform.] A NOBLE STAND.

Not long since, the husband of a lady in one of the western towns in this state, invited a gentleman to dine with him, whose character as a libertine was publicly known. The lady was a friend of moral reform, and moreover possessed so much independence of thought and feeling, that she was not afraid to follow the dictates of conscience .-Accordingly she maintained a profound silence to her unwelcome guest, not even answering the questions he addressed to her. During dinner, she was polite in her attentions, but spoke not one word to him, and as soon as possible left the table. He complained bitterly to the husband of this conduct, and said he never received such treatment in his life. "What can be the matter with your wife? She has not spoken to me since I came into the house," The husband professed ignorance of the cause, and when his friend was gone, inquired of his wife the reasons for her singular treatment of his guest. She replied, "You know very well that he is a licentious man. If you choose to invite such men to your house, I cannot help it. It is not in my power to refuse them admittance, but my tongue is my own, and I will never speak to a man of this character who is brought as a guest to my table. If I cannot turn them from the house, I can at least refuse to acknowledge their presence by one lock or word, and this I will certainly

THE EDITOR .- He should have a head cool, clear, and sagacious; a heart warm and benevolent; a nice sense of justice; an inflexible regard for truth; honesty that no temptation could corrupt; intrepidity that no danger could intimidate; and independence superior to every consideration of mere interest, enmity or friendship. He should possess the power of diligent application, and be capable of enduring great fatigue. He should have a temperament so happily mingled, that while he is easily kindled at public error or injustice, his indignation should never transgress the bounds of judgment, but in its strongest expression, show that smoothness and amenity which

### Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WINCHENDON, MASS.

Br. Brown-Although we cannot speak of hundreds converted, yet thirty-seven we have added to our number, which is sufficient to excite feelings of gratitude to God, and to encourage us to go forward. Several have professed to experience religion, who have not yet joined us, and some are still inquiring the way to Zion. May God increase the number, until all shall know him, from the least unto the

While we have been striving for the salvation of souls at home, we have not forgotten those who, though they have mouths, yet are dumb; though they are men, yet are slaves. We have begun to use those dangerous "measures," so much spoken against, viz. to talk about our brethren in bonds, and also to pray for their release. We have now a thriving anti-slavery Society of about seventy members, and their number is increasing. Thus you see, brother, that abolitionism and revivals can live together.

We have also a very interesting concert of prayer for missions. This likewise is increasing in interest, and our collections are generally good for the place. We try to feel both in our hearts and in our pockets, for the poor, the ignorant, and the oppressed.

With regard to temperance efforts, we have until recently been rather on the back ground; but in our last Quarterly Conference, we passed a resolution, that the use of ardent spirits, as a beverage, is contrary to the rules of our church; and yesterday, we formed a Temperance Society, on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor; and though our congregation was not large, and many of them belonged to the Town Temperance Society, yet we obtained about sixty names, and I doubt not we shall rally to this standard many who to this time have stood aloof.

Thus you see we are busy, and no matter how many good things we engage in, so that we persevere. Instead of Abolition killing revivals, I believe it has just the opposite effect. May the car of our Imman-uel move onward, until Intemperance, Idolatry, Oppression, and Sin in all its varied forms, shall cease from the earth, and God be honored and adored by R. LIVESEY.

Il his creatures. Yours, Winchendon, April 7.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

GREAT FALLS, N. H. Br. Brown—God is powerfully reviving his work in this highly favored village. The Methodist and Freewill Baptist churches are both sharers. From 30 to 50 mourners are forward at each place every evening. Never have I witnessed a greater struggle on the part of Christians for an extensive revival .-Oh may it go forward.

You will probably hear from us again. May God wake up our church all through the length and breadth of the land, and give us a kingdom to pos-sess for ever and ever. Amen! Hallelujah! The Lord God omnipotent reigneth!

pline ground on this subject.

April 13.

from home three Sabbaths; one on their way to Con-

ference, one at Nantucket, and one on their way

home; or, perhaps, two on the island; and in that

case, they will get home probably before the fourth Sabbath. Let us make no appointments in our char-

ists, if we have not firmness, perseverance, and self-

denial enough, to do all our business well, before we

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

articular cases, may be presented.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ANSWER TO REV. H. BALLOU.

herefore make the following proposal.

April 14.

me. He says-

adjourn. Let us come to Conference then, prepared

April 8.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VT. The following is an extract of a letter addressed to us,

ELEAZER SMITH.

by a member of the Junior Class of this Institution. As all who profess to love our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, must, of course, take an interest in the prosperity of Zion, and be rejoiced to hear of the success of his cause—I will say a few words bearing upon this point. There is not a right state of things t present in our college; still, I firmly believe there is a "redeeming spirit in Israel," and that the time is not far distant, when we shall be ready to receive the rich blessing of God, even a refreshing from his presence. There are about 125 professors of religion in college. We are praying much, and making some efforts to bring about a different state of things.  $\Lambda$ prayer meeting is held at my room every Tuesday evening.

There are favorable indications that God will signalize this year by the outpouring of his Spirit in this region. He has been appearing in power in some half a dozen towns around us, within a few weeks.— In an adjoining town, New Haven, there is a revival, sixty anxious souls went into the inquiry room on Thursday last, after the sermon.

The Methodist society here is quite large and pros-

erous, and are building a new church.

That the Lord may give success to all your efforts to do good, is the sincere wish of your most obedient servant.

N. C. Locke.

### FOR ZION'S HERALD. MONTPELIER, VT.

Br. Brown-From 12 to 15 have been converted or reclaimed from a backslidden state, since Conference, and quite a number have been forward for pray ers who have not obtained an evidence of pardon, bu I trust are sincerely seeking the great salvation.

We are about erecting a church in this village, the

cost of which will be about \$2,600; over \$2,300 are subscribed toward the object. Our contracts are mostly made, and some of the work under way. It is to be finished in September next. This we much need, as our accommodations are very poor, having to meet in a court room, which is very inconvenient for the congregation.

We have two Bible Classes in successful operation. Our congregation is larger than at the commencement of the year. Notwithstanding there are trials and difficulties to combat, we look for victory, in seeing Zion triumphant over error and sin.

One reason why I have been able to do no more for your paper, is, that I have had a great share of the labor in the arrangements for our new church. But I will try as opportunity presents, to aid you in the great work of diffusing pure knowledge in the world. The cause of temperance is reviving among us .-The old temperance society has been resuscitated, and a new pledge on the tee-total principle adopted. This is the only true doctrine. The cause of abolition is moving with gigantic

strength, and the principles of "human rights" take a deep hold in the affections of the people in this State. I rejoice to see our beloved brother Merritt taking the stand he does, in behalf of the oppressed This will cause him to occupy a more elevated station in the hearts and affections of every friend of the oppressed slave, which is ten thousand times to be prized, above all the eulogies of the oppressors, or their apologists. His age, experience, and candor are duly appreciated by thousands of our church. S. KELLEY.

Yours affectionately, Montpelier, Vt., April 5.

### FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE ENSUING CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR-I was very glad to perceive by the last Herald, that our brethren in New Bedford, had made prompt and judicious arrangements for the ac-

commodation and transportation of the preachers at our ensuing Conference. The Committee of examination will undoubtedly approve their suggestion, respecting the propriety of examining the candidates at New Bedford, on Monday. The preachers who are expecting to go by way of N. Bedford, will, of course, be there in season to take the Tuesday morning boat, as this will be their only chance.

It is to be hoped our good brethren at New Redford, Nantucket, and in all other parts of the Conference, will make no arrangements for leaving the island, till all our business is coolly, calmly, thoroughly and completely finished. The subject of slavery must come before the Conference; and if there is the same disposition in the minority to rule and gag the majori-

ty, there was last year, we shall have a long session, jing them he may use what means he pleases; but not school-house, &c., for our young establishment here. ty, there was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall have a long session. Ing them he may use what means he preases, the was last year, we shall direct argument shall be employed, except in such their slow and sure method of proceeding, a method their slow and sure method of proceeding, a method

We shall either be made slaves ourselves, or we shall speak in a conference capacity in behalf of the opposessed. There has been a large majority of abolitionists in the New England Conference for two years; and yet by management, our efforts to speak out on the subject of slavery, have been defeated.—
We have no doubt that our brethren mean well; but we cannot, we will not, longer yield our rights to the minority "for the sake of peace!" I believe I speak to he proved, by showing their agreement with the Scriptures and reason; and no argument for, or against Universalism, shall be employed, except in such explanation.

2d. Mr. B. shall show that his exposition does sustain his system of doctrine, and he shall meet the objections urged both against the exposition and its application in proof of his sentiments.

3d. The correctness of our respective expositions may be proved, by showing their agreement with the against Universalism, shall be employed, except in such explanation.

the language of every abolitionist in the Conference, against Universalism, shall be admissible, except such We want nothing but what is fair, honorable and as are calculated to sustain or invalidate the exposiortherly. We are willing our brethren who differ tions given.
om us, should record their names in the negative,
4th. I will show, under the same conditions, that from us, should record their names in the negative, on the journals of the Conference; a privilege by the Mr. B.'s exposition is not correct, or that it does not way, which was denied us at the last General Conference. Or, we are willing they should publish a pro-5th. The discussion shall be carried on in any pub

test, if they please. But we are not willing they should dictate to us what we may say and do. We I do not see how my opponent can now shrink are not quite prepared to surrender to them the exclu- from the contest. He says his system depends entirely while seventy or eighty thousand of our brethren on two facts. I say prove that those two facts exist, and I will be a Universalist. Will be now besitate to show the foundation of his creed, when such a work and sisters in Christ, are held and treated as properly by our own ministers and members, we cannot, we will not hold our peace. This is a matter which consequence and while pulling of a matter which consequence and a matter which consequence are a matter which as the property has a matter which as the property of the pro cerns us. And while millions of our countrymen are not for his own sake, and for the sake of his cause, in bonds, we feel that we should be recreant, not only to the cause of human rights, but to the principles of which is asked, is simply this, let it be proved that our holy religion, should we keep silence. We may those two facts exist, and the controversy not need more than thirty minutes, or an hour at most, to appoint our committee, and hear and adopt their April 12. SCRUTINY. April 12. report; and yet, if our brethren desire it, we are willing to occupy three hours, or three days in discussion. We are friends of free discussion; and it is

DEATH OF DR, CLARKE'S WIDOW.

Died yesterday, Dec. 20, 1836, aged 76, at her resifor the minority to say whether we shall do our busi- dence in Stoke Newington, Mary, the honored relict ness with much, or little discussion, at the next Con-ference. We are not anxious to take up the time in had for some time been much enfeebled by the inlengthy debates, as our Conference is already pretty firmities of increasing years, but the illness which terwell abolitionised; but if our brethren wish to meet minated her life was only of a few hour's duration.us on the broad foundation of free discussion, and we shrink back, then they may call us recreant to our guished by a clear and strong understanding, a calm, sincere, and uniform piety, great placidity of manners, A word to the abolitionist preachers.—Dear Brethren, and admirable prudence in the direction of the com-Let us go to our next Conference, with the spirit of mon affairs of life. Her virtues, in the relation of a love and Christian forbearance toward all our breth-ren who differ from us, but let us maintain the firm-who was best qualified to appreciate them; she was ness which characterized that great abolitionist, our venerable founder under God, J. Wesley, whose sons we profess to be. Let us go to Conference with a for him. To her character as a parent, the veneradetermination to put slavery where our "General tion and love of her family are an expressive and just Rules" have put it, and not where the last General tribute. She was in early life honored by the friend-Conference put it. The Discipline puts it between drunkenness and fighting—the last General Conference did not dare to touch it. While many of our the high degree of affectionate esteem with which annual Conferences have passed anti-abolition reso-lutions, and one has required all her young ministers She cheerfully participated in the sacrifices and hardto "pledge themselves that they will not agitate the church with discussions" on slavery and abolition, preachers and their families were exposed;—and before they can be ordained,—it is a great pity, nay, amongst those societies, particularly, which were faa great shame, if we are not permitted to take Disciline ground on this subject.

A word to all the preachers.—Let us make no engagements, or appointments in our charges which will require our return, till our business, of every description, is done, and well done. In most parts of the generation, thus one by one, broken by the hand of Conference, the preachers must, of necessity, be gone death.-London Watchman.

MACEDONIAN CRY FROM SPAIN. The New York Observer has published a letter written by Rev. W. H. Rule, a Missionary of the London Wesges at home, before the fourth Sabbath in June. We may have a short session; I hope we shall: but let us not entangle ourselves with any engagements at home. We have seldom, if ever, finished our busi-

ness at the latter part of the Conference, as it ought aries. Although long, we think it must be read with

N.

to be. We are unworthy of the name of abolition- deep interest .- [ED. Gibraltar, Feb. 14, 1837. My Dear Sire—Since you left to, our missionary prospects have generally brightened. Our Mission School in Gibraltar was almost overthrown by the not only to stay a week, ten days, or two weeks, but till the business is done. And I hope every brother who voted for the Conference to be held at Nantucket, will feel himself under special obligation to attend at any rate.

An Abolitionist.

Under choris, we have fisch and before again a good prospect of prosperity. Our little society is about in the same state. One has, I

fear, fallen away, but another of greater promise has been added. But Spain itself is our field. Thither we must now RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

Mr. Editor—There is perhaps no point of duty in which Christians are more deficient, than in that of I was waiting to communicate at least one fact personal conversation with their fellow men respecting their salvation. I will at this time present but port. Our society has consented to make a trial of one consideration which shows the high responsibili- Cadiz, and has authorized me to send round thither ty under which those rest, who know the way of sal- Mr. Lyon, a young man who was our schoolmaster when you were here, and who, although not fitted It is the fact, that there are very few, even among out in all points as one would wish, has yet the essenthose who habitually listen to the preaching of the gospel, who really understand how they are to be saved if they are saved at all; and of the community class of laborers to which he shall be found mos around us, a large proportion know as little of the adapted. He is there studying Spanish very dilidoctrine of salvation by faith in Christ, simple as it gently, and at the same time preaches with is, as the heathen. Those who have not been in the considerable encouragement to seamen in the port. abit of talking with the unconverted upon the con- He is well supported by our Consul, and proceeds

cerns of their souls, are not aware to what extent this ignorance prevails. Now there is no mode of comthe other hand from any of the people. unicating to such, the all important knowledge of If the vessel arrived safe, there is also now in Ca the way of salvation by Christ, so effectual, as conversation. If such of them as hear the gospel do not a depository, and bring him into a train of labor, so happen to understand the preacher, they let it pass opening, we trust, the first of a long series of opporwithout inquiry, or interest; but in conversation the tunities which may lead to the actual ministration of bjections that may arise in their minds, can be answered, and arguments and motives suited to their must expect that some time will pass ere this desira ble result shall have been fully accomplished. An How can those who are in possession of the truth, in Cadiz, has been exhibited in Barcelona. And here answer to God for their remissness, if they neglect to opens a subject to which I must beg, and in the holy communicate this knowledge to those who are per-

at disguise, or show of mole

shing for the lack of it? Oh, that I could impress tion, and bespeak your co-operation. upon my brethren, a sense of their duty in this res-The design now contemplated is the formation in America of a society for Spanish missions. The circumstances which lead to this suggestion are the following. There has been in Spain, and chiefly in Barcelona, for nearly two years past, a devout and zealous man, who, unconnected with any society, No. 411. (except that he has latterly corresponded with the I do not wish to spend time in farther words about British and Foreign Bible Society,) has devoted him. nistakes, since Mr. Ballou appears now to understand self to the introduction of the Holy Scriptures. He is a half-pay lieutenant of the navy. J. N. Graydon is his name. He has circulated about two thousand willing to try the truth of Universalism, on the ground on which all its friends acknowledge it? Universalism detainent; and this with the greatest openness of proand an its friends acanowing it. The sends entirely on two immutable facts, which are plainly ceeding. He has lately printed 3,000 Catalan Tes aught, and directly stated, in the divine testimony. These acts are the following: 1st. God will have all men to be aved, and to come unto a knowledge of the truth. 2d sold the others before-mentioned. He has also been aveing for the Treet Society. He has not the gift saved, and to come unto a knowledge of the truth. 2d. God worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. Now if 'Scrutiny' is determined to prove Universalism false, all he has to do, is, to show, either that one or both of these statements are false; or how it is possible for God. He writes to ask me to go, assuring me that having to will a thing, and to work the same after the counsel of his will, and yet not accomplish it."

consulted not only our own Consul, but some inhal itants of the place, the general impression is, that itants of the place, the general impression is, that if I will assure Mr. B. that I have no reluctance to a Protestant minister who could command the lantrying the system he holds and teaches, "on the guage were to make his appearance there, "thousands ground on which its friends acknowledge it;" and I would cleave to him." This, soberly interpreted, signifies, that he would have many hearers; and that if Mr. B. says his system depends entirely on two facts; the Lord were with him, some would be won over and those facts he gives us in two passages of Scripfrom Romish idolatry to the pure faith of Christ.

ture, viz.: 1 Tim. ii. 4, and Eph. i. 11. As these passages teach, or as I think they teach, just what I believe ; and as I do not believe what Mr. B. does, it is stream, and we must persevere without one moment's evident that neither is his system, nor mine, sustainintermission. My friend Lyon is in Cadiz, but he ed by the quotation of the bare letter of these Scriptor in the post. And besides, as our society tures. On the letter, or the authenticity of the letter does not yet regard him as an accredited missionary, of these passages, we have no dispute. It is on the but only leaves him to study and work, with a view exposition that we join issue. He claims that the intenion of the writer is one thing, and I, that it is another. It is another. The exposition of Mr. B. will, as he maintains, if its Now I shall lay the details of the Barcelona case becorrectness he proved, sustain Universalism; if it is fore our society in London, but I must acknowledge shown that it is not correct, then those two facts on without hope of success. They are beginning with which his system entirely depends, do not exist; and Cadiz, on a six months' trial. It is not likely they Universalism must come to the ground. I propose will at this moment outfit another missionary, and then,

1st. The system of Mr. Ballou shall be tried by the two passages of Scripture quoted by him. In explain
Spanish cause, and have empowered me to build a strong to prosent the same time they are daily bowing down to, and worshipping, an idol hid in their own hearts. May God have mercy upon us.

which their engagements and pledges absolutely require, I doubt if they can maintain a third Spanish

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1837.

Now, my plan is this, which I earnestly beg to submit to you, premising, however, that it is formed in conjunction with our highly esteemed friend, Mr. act under our own Committee, and be thus competent to relieve me here. I am anxious to go into the country. It has pleased God to give me in some degree money. At the same time, are not some delinquent? than I can do within the walls of this garrison. Barcelona lies open. Without having thought of such a thing I am invited thither, but it is impossible to

missions in the country. There is as yet not merely much, but all to be done. There are plans of education, --plans for the press, and plans for the direct as barely contain advertisements, &c. annunciation of the Gospel, easy to be formed, and perhaps not difficult to be executed, but we want

Oh! let our friends and the friends of Christ consider the positive and relative importance of this sider the positive and relative importance of this mission. A nation now casting off the bonds of super-liberal Christians" treat those who differ from them. stition and of ecclesiastical domination, seeks our aid! But if they do as they are doing, if they take away the decorations from the churches and the streets, reduce the clergy to a small number, desert their altars and confessionals, and live without any form at all, what will become of them? Their land dees not teem with Bibles, but it does feem with finded publications of the lowest, yea, most hellish kind.

There is not yet at work among them one missionary

1. They shall have read and studied the whole of Wes-There is not yet at work among them one missionary of Christ, but French infidelity has thousands. They begin to pride themselves on being superior to the now reverberate from one end of the land to the other, as he brought strange things to their ears.

These are the theological and literary qualifications other, as he brought strange things to their ears. - which are prescribed. And is it not to be w

But mark the relative importance of Spain. This dent? Wesley's Sermons and watson's Incological Insist one section, not the least important, of Christian Europe, where as yet the leaven that is to leaven the whole mass, has not been introduced. We wish to promote the reformation of the church of Spain, that she may eventually join with us in evangelizing the whole earth. We have already begun to reap the fruit of our labors in France even in this respect, and the nascent churches in that country have caught the apostolic spirit of the church universal, and now begin their servants with those of America and times. Now we humbly desire to see some portion isters, with their congregations, occupy a few stations in Spain, there would be a lovely and salutary sympaof the earth would be most effectually destroyed.

Further: the Bible and Tract Societies need agents,

these use every method to be active, and other

this legalized intolerance. The sense of the nation is against it, and as they have at last discovered this, LAMENTABLE STATE OF THINGS AT THE they will not be slow to act accordingly.

Again; they know not whom they have to tolerate. It is desirable that they should see a few devout and benevolent Protestant families, to whom re-ference may be made, as to living specimens of the

Your affectionate friend, W. H. RULE. who is publicly printing the New Testament.

called the Graham Journal. It is to be issued weekly, in one or two instances, has the sum contributed been at one dollar in advance. We extract from the first number the following letter, written by Mr. Amasa Walker, of this city, to Mr. Graham. Mr. W. is a distinguished merchant, and has been a candidate for member of Con-

mon parlance, is called Graham Diet. I began upon this diet about fourteen months since; I was then in a bad state of health; I had from my childhood, and the charge assigned them, find a roof to cover the heads of their distressed families, and were forced to send them a bad state of health; I had from my childhood, and the charge assigned them, find a roof to cover the heads of their distressed families, and were forced to send them. particularly for twenty previous years, been afflicted with extreme costiveness, and its attendant evils. I had tried hundreds of remedies had consulted a great with extreme costiveness, and its attendant evils. I had tried hundreds of remedies had consulted a great with the costiveness and its attendant evils. had tried hundreds of remedies, had consulted a great number of physiciaus, many of them of the highest reputation in the city and country, but without any have forgotten the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, where relief. My case was considered a hopeless one, for a more obstinate constipation and irregular condition of the bowels cannot be easily imagined than that which they no longer feel the justness of the Apostle's opinion, they that preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel.

ourse of living, by the advice of Dr. Graham, confining myself mostly to bread, made in my own family, of unbolted wheat meal, or Graham flour, so called. Within ten days, my bowels became perfectly regular, every symptom of costiveness left me, and without the exception of a single week, from that time to the days, my bowels became perfectly regular, every symptom of costiveness left me, and without the exception of a single week, from that time to the present, I have been as well in regard to that difficulty as any man living. I did not believe the cure of such a chronic complaint possible, but I find it complete, without the use of any medicine whatever. My general health is not yet fully restored, yet I take so much eral health is not yet funly restored, yet I do encouragement from the past as to be resolved to persevere in the system I have adopted.

I have been in times past, as you may suppose, considerable patron of apothecaries, and have swalall stimulating drinks, I have had no occasion to use of the unpleasant and dangerous difficulty referred to. A worse case could not exist; I therefore think none need despair of a cure, who will adopt the same course of regimen and diet.

Vours truly,

5 Tremont Place, Boston. ? March 28, 1837.

his health, to leave for the present, Randolph Ma- friends are praying that God would revive his work, while

# ZION'S HERALD.

9

Notwithstanding the frequent hints we have given, Allen, of Boston, who will write on the same subject. and the direct calls we have made, there are still a It is, that a Union or Society should be formed for large number of our subscribers who are definquent in the express purpose of sending missionaries to Spain; their payments for the Herald. Some owe for two or that these young men and their wives should be three years. Such are carnestly requested, if they mean sent directly to the country (their previous qualifica-tions presumed) where they should learn the lan-guage, form connections, and look out for providential openings. They will be quite free,—quite unmolested as we hope, and may go whither they please. With reference to Bereich was the pay in advance. If this is not done, money must be hired in order to pay for paper winting &c. exreference to Barcelona, my own wish would be, that one of these laborers should be a Methodist, so as to penses which he is obliged promptly to meet.

the talent of the language, and having been here full five years, I am eager to use it more efficiently ed by their own conscience.

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS .- All persons who send us calculate how long I might be detained here, unless obituary notices, advertisements of Four Days Meetings. some impulse can be given to our cause by friends in requests to have their papers changed, or discontinued, America.

I should then like to see missionaries of all orthodox denominations uniting their efforts to support of sponging of which any gentleman ought to be asham-

We allude in the above, of course, to such letters only

### UNIVERSALIST CHARITY.

The following article is taken from the Trumpet. We insert it, that all may see the fairness with which the "only

"METHODIST QUALIFICATIONS .- At a session of the New England Conference of the Methodists, held at Webster, Mass., certain resolutions were passed in regard to candidates for the ministry. Among other things it is their altars and confessionals, and live without any said, that from and after the present session of this Confer-form at all, what will become of them? Their land does not teem with Bibles, but it does teem with infi-does not teem with Bibles, but it does teem with infi-

> LEY'S SERMONS, WITH WATSON'S THEOLOGICAL IN STITUTES.
>
> 2. They shall be so far acquainted with the rules of

fears of religion. But such is the truly peculiar condition of the people that a preacher's voice would author.

And the word of the Lord shall not return unto him not the slightest reference whatever is made to the Broid.

But mark the relative importance of Spain. This dent? Wesley's Sermons and Watson's Theological In-

The object of the article is, to show that Methodist ministers do not, or are not required to study the Bible .-Does the editor of the Trumpet really think there are Great Britain. This is a cheering indication in these many persons, who will not believe the utterance of such a sentiment to be a slander, to which few could be made times. Now we humbly desire to see some portion of the Spanish people brought to an enjoyment of this holy principle, and believe that could Christian ministers, with their congregations, occupy a few stations gospel of Jesus Christ?" Whatever he may expect or think, this is plain, that his article is a clumsy and despiin Spain, there would be a lovely sine and in France, thy between true Protestants there and in France, cable libel upon Methodists and Methodist ministers. But and the power of Rome to make drunken the kings we are not surprised, knowing full well the perversity which has always marked the course of that paper.

We request the editor, if he wishes to give evidence of any claims to fairness, to inform his readers, that every English societies would be animated to exertion.— any claims to fairness, to inform his readers, that every Help us, though on a small scale at first. It might not be desirable to send out many at first; but help us! Invoke the succors of God's Holy Spirit on all enlisted in this glorious warfare, and send over a few to strengthen our hands. Depend on it, they will not eat idle bread. The Spaniards will keep them at work, if it be only by their inquiries. at work, if it be only by their inquiries.

And we request this, years before the Webster Conference was holden, and that the books designated, were expressly named and de-Spain." In fact there is toleration, although not as yet in form. But the chamber of the Cortes in Madrid has already rung with loud philippics against word of God.

We learn from the Report of a Financial Committee of inadequate support! We should judge from the that they were literally starved out. And yet there are P. S .- The Bible Society has an agent in Madrid, many "wealthy Methodists who are wallowing in luxury." We present a few extracts:

" Within the limits of our Conference, there are but ten A new publication has been commenced in this city, butions for house rent, table expenses, fuel, &c., and but adequate to furnish these necessaries. An aged minister with a wife and four children, had the full amount of twenty dollars promised him for these purposes, the present year, but it has not yet been received!

"How often have we seen deeply pious, highly gifted

gress. We have no doubt the kind of bread of which he speaks is one of the best remedies for costiveness.—[ED.

Dear Sir—At your request, I cheerfully state a few facts in regard to the manner in which my own health has been affected by the need of what in complete the little estate of which they were possessed, when they united with us in our labor of love. We have known some of our most popular ministers, who could not within health has been affected by the use of what, in com- some of our most popular ministers, who could not within

The bowels cannot be casily imagined than that which I experienced. I drauk tea two to three times each day, at e meat once a day, but lived principally on flour bread and butter, using the latter very freely.

About the first of January, 1836, I began a rigid course of living, by the advice of Dr. Graham, confining the latter by the divice of Dr. Graham, confining the latter by the divice of the latter by the divice of the latter by the will be rich, fail into divers temptations and the snare of the Devil, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in perdition and destruction.' A spirit of pride, extrava-gance and wild speculation, are some of its bitter fruits she could, without feeling the expense, furnish herse

How true the remark, that in the same "proportion as lowed large quantities of their drugs, but since I have adopted a simple and regular vegetable diet, avoiding prospered them, the love of the world has taken the place of charity." We are fully convinced, that this disastrous any medicine, and have found myself entirely cured state of things at the South, is justly attributable to that pernicious and soul-destroying propensity, the making haste to be rich. And how can any thing different be expected, while the word of God stands sure, which prenounces a wo upon such?

It is our solemn conviction, that the spirit of covetousness and of money-getting has brought a blight upon all our churches. The church of Christ is bleeding from PRESIDENT OLIN has been obliged, on account of wounds inflicted by its professed friends,-and those

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TO DR. D. M. REES DEAR SIR-The editor of Zion's H my hands your communication, referred of the 12th inst. I now have to say, the to you in my letter to Dr. Fisk, was no received as asserting that you gave me tion from the General Conference respec of new editors, &c. The contrary of the quotation you yourself have made All which was material to my point, an assert now is, that you said to me in n was known in the General Conference litionist;" and as evidence of this, an things, you mentioned my having atten sary of the Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Soci I did suppose you meant to be unders said, as assigning the cause of my not b Assistant Editor of the Christian Adve

APRIL 19, 1837.

If it were not so. I am mistaken. If there be any connection between of your letter, and the article complain sider the above explanation as a sufficient there be no connection between them, to notice them at all. Yours, &c. Lynn, April 15.

ARDENT SPIRITS AND TO A gentleman in this State has writt which he has attached his proper name lines of his experience respecting the tobacco. He says-"Twenty-five years I indulged myse dent spirits. If any benefit was to b from their use, this was sufficient time

years without spirit, has convinced m profit—no good to be derived by its use, son to be thankful to God, that I was sl was in, and had strength afforded me to
"I am also sensible, that the use of t
evil than many of our Christian friends. nearly thirty years, I used tobacco, be any benefit from its use, any more than and wine; therefore I formed a resoluti May all who love the Lord and his car

SLAVE RESCUE.-Much exciteme York, respecting the arrest of a colore on, claimed by a Dr. Allander of Balti real name is Jacob Ellis. The count tained in court, that Dixon is not the n run away, and caused Allender to be on a charge of false imprisonment.

Subsequently, Dixon was again l Court, and two witnesses were exami that D. had resided in New York the years. While the officer was taking I a large party of colored people in the l and rescued the prisoner. Justice B other officers, went in among the riote ored woman seized the Justice by the man dragged him by the leg, until the ground; others in the mean time being beating him on the back. Dixon sec cellar in Reed street, but was discove who had scarcely got into the street w were met by a mob of five hundred Justice Bloodgood again appeared, w negro woman jumped on his back, a round his neck. He was soon brough was again beaten on the head and ne cued the prisoner, and hid him; but h ered in a coal-hole, and reconveyed to We have here some of the legitima

bolical system of slavery. Here is a only crime is "the love of liberty," w a different color, would be in him a v down like a wild beast, and that in a boastings of liberty have gone to the earth! How cutting and withering pean nations, who justly accuse us of sions to the love of liberty, and equal

THE TIMES .- The amount of fai City, from that of the Josephs until

estimated at forty millions of dollars! The distress among merchants in cial cities, is depicted in the newspa language conceivable. Many me obliged greatly to curtail their busing bers of workmen among manufactur especially in the shoe business, have

Five thousand laborers were disch City on Saturday, the 8th inst., and by the 20th of May, thirty thousand charged. The reason rendered is the

In the mean time, we are glad to all kinds of bread stuffs are falling, a sions of all descriptions are. Flour i less on the barrel than six weeks s persons, however, but especially t live on small means." Two-third in New England might live on onepenses, and be better off in body and

TEMPERANCE TALES .- Vol. T ance Tales contains " An Irish Enough for the Vulgar."

Eternity alone can unfold the sale these tales have produced in our coassign to Mr. Sargent, the accomplis the list of distinguished philanthrop now awarded to the Scottish hero of If we were anxious for fame, we sh of the former. The benevolent he jeys which spring from the sweet co done good.

"BAPTIST VERSION."-The pro version of the Bible has become a st sion in the Baptist papers. It wou ion, disastrous to the Baptists thems extent, to the cause of Christianity in tian Watchmun of Friday last cont from a correspondent in Washington make the following extracts :-

"My notions upon this subject, M tirely erroneous; but I confess that Version' is to me exceedingly repu sider it one of the direst evils that of the Baptist denomination, and upon our Redeemer.

"This proposed version, if really an endless series of new versions. has come down to us unimpaired the tions. It has been always received quide. From its long use he Breter tions. It has been always received guide. From its long use by Protes denominations, it has become investe sanctity, which should not be rude this version be supplanted in a single and there will be no end to new, an versions. And the precedent, so far these successive versions. fy all these successive versions, shown. The principle on which would rest, is this, viz.: that the Baptists deemed incorrect in certain be they many or few, must be sough mended. But is the wild idea to be for denominations? Certainly not. The a new version, which will coincide ideas of the true meaning of the origination exists, which does not deem t correct in some particular points.

same principle would apply equally

## ZION'S HERALD.

STON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1837.

9 9 9 9 Notwithstanding the frequent hints we have given, the direct calls we have made, there are still a ge number of our subscribers who are delinquent in ir payments for the Herald. Some owe for two or ce years. Such are carnestly requested, if they mean bay for their paper, to pay now. What can be gained delay? There are others who owe for six months, and ny for one year. The publisher prefers in all cases, to e the pay in advance. If this is not done, money at be hired in order to pay for paper, printing, &c., ex-

lany of the preachers deserve our warm thanks for promptitude with which they collect and forward us ney. At the same time, are not some delinquent? do not say-we simply put the question, to be answerby their own conscien

ases which he is obliged promptly to meet.

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS .- All persons who send us tuary notices, advertisements of Four Days Meetings, uests to have their papers changed, or discontinued, notices of any kind, will please be careful and pay postage on such. To neglect this purposely, is a sort sponging of which any gentleman ought to be asham-

We allude in the above, of course, to such letters only barely contain advertisements, &c.

### UNIVERSALIST CHARITY.

The following article is taken from the Trumpet. We ert it, that all may see the fairness with which the "only eral Christians" treat those who differ from them.

"METHODIST QUALIFICATIONS .- At a session of New England Conference of the Methodists, held at ebster, Mass., certain resolutions were passed in regard candidates for the ministry. Among other things it is ion of this Conferd, that from and after the present ses ce, the following theological and literary qualifications all be considered indispensable in all persons presented admission on trial into this Conference :-

A. They shall have read and studied the whole of Wes-ry's Sermons, with Watson's Theological In-ITUTES.

2. They shall be so far acquainted with the rules of glish Grammar, as to be able to parse in any English

ich are prescribed. And is it not to be wondered at, that t the slightest reference whatever is made to the Br E as a proper book to engage the attention of a stu-nt? Wesley's Sermons and Watson's Theological In-tutes! The precious gospel of Jesus Christ is alto-ther cast aside!"

We are hardly disposed to say a word on an article e the above; still perhaps, we ought in justice to say a words, as some may be deceived by such artful mis resentations.

The object of the article is, to show that Methodist nisters do not, or are not required to study the Bible .-es the editor of the Trumpet really think there are any persons, who will not believe the utterance of such sentiment to be a slander, to which few could be made stoop? Or does he expect to convince his readers that ethodist ministers " altogether cast aside the precious spel of Jesus Christ?" Whatever he may expect or ink, this is plain, that his article is a clumsy and despiable libel upon Methodists and Methodist ministers. But e are not surprised, knowing full well the perversity hich has always marked the course of that paper.

We request the editor, if he wishes to give evidence of ny claims to fairness, to inform his readers, that every ethodist preacher is required to spend two hours each y, in studying the Scriptures, in connection with mediion, prayer, and the reading of a few closely practical rks. He will find our authority for this statement in Discipline of the M. E. Church, Chap. 1., Sec. 16 .nd we request him to state they were required to do s, years before the Webster Conference was holden, and t the books designated, were expressly named and dened to be in addition to, and not to take the place of the rd of God.

# MENTABLE STATE OF THINGS AT THE

We learn from the Report of a Financial Committee of Alabama Conference, that one third of the whole inference has located the last year, in consequence of adequate support! We should judge from the Report, at they were literally starved out. And yet there are any " wealthy Methodists who are wallowing in luxu-We present a few extracts:

"Within the limits of our Conference, there are but ten arried preachers who have obtained pecuniary contri tions for house rent, table expenses, fuel, &c., and but one or two instances, has the sum contributed been equate to furnish these necessaries. An aged minister th a wife and four children, had the full amount of enty dollars promised him for these purposes, the pres-

t year, but it has not yet been received!
"How often have we seen deeply pious, highly gifted deminently useful men, with tears and with agonies heart unspeakable, request a location to which they ave been compelled by sheer poverty, after having spent to little estate of which they were possessed, when they nited with us in our labor of love. We have known me of our most popular ministers, who could not within be charge assigned them, find a roof to cover the heads their distressed families, and were forced to send then distant friends or relations, while they remained to serve nose who were not prepared, or not willing to support

eem.

"Other evils of immense magnitude, grow out of this ate of things. It has injured, if not destroyed, the piety and benevolence of many of our beloved brethren. They are forgotten the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, where e said, 'I tis more blessed to give than to receive;' and they no longer feel the justness of the Apostle's opinion, they that preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel. and in proportion as they have lost the habit of giving as the Lord hath prospered them, the love of the world has aken the place of charity. We see an extensive exemblification of the truth that 'they that will be rich, fail nto divers temptations and the snare of the Devil, and nto many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in perdition and destruction.' A spirit of pride, extravaance and wild speculation, are some of its bitter fruits, our grapes are becoming the grapes of Sodom, and our dusters the clusters of Gomorrah. Superfluity of dress nd equipage, (the growth of pride,) which is expressly orbidden in the Scriptures, and in the discipline of the hurch of which they are members, is indulged at a cost ninisters. Are we guiltless in this matter? If the entire hurch was awake to her duty, and aware of her ability, he could, without feeling the expense, furnish herself with able ministers, and send the Gospel to every desti-

ite region." How true the remark, that in the same "foronortion as hristians have lost the habit of giving as the Lord hath rospered them, the love of the world has taken the place f charity." We are fully convinced, that this disastrous tate of things at the South, is justly attributable to that ernicious and soul-destroying propensity, the making

aste to be rich. And how can any thing different be xpected, while the word of God stands sure, which areounces a wo upon such? It is our solemn conviction, that the spirit of covetousness and of money-getting has brought a blight upon all our churches. The church of Christ is bleeding from wounds inflicted by its professed friends,-and those riends are praying that God would revive his work, while t the same time they are daily bowing down to, and

vorshipping, an idol hid in their own hearts. May God

ave mercy upon us.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TO DR. D. M. REESE.

DEAR SIR—The editor of Zion's Herald has put into my hands your communication, referred to in that paper of the 12th inst. I now have to say, that the reference to you in my letter to Dr. Fisk, was not intended to be received as asserting that you gave me my first information from the General Conference respecting the election of new editors, &c. The contrary of this appears from the quotation you yourself have made from that letter.—All which was material to my point, and all that I would

If there be any connection between the various topics the idea of a Baptist Version, or of any other new version, dwindles into puerility and insignificance." sider the above explanation as a sufficient answer; and if there be no connection between them, I have no occasion to notice them at all. Yours, &c. T. MERRITT. Lynn, April 15.

### ARDENT SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

A gentleman in this state has written us a retter, to select the following condensation, which embraces its lines of his experience respecting the use of spirits and important features:tobacco. He says-

dent spirits. If any benefit was to have been derived from their use, this was sufficient time to ascertain. Ten years without spirit, has convinced me that there is no profit—no good to be derived by its use. And I have reason to be thankful to God, that I was shown the danger I

son to be thankful to dou, that I was son to be thankful to was in, and had strength afforded me to escape."

"I am also sensible, that the use of tobacco is a greater

run away, and caused Allender to be arrested in Court, ty in which said town is situated. on a charge of false imprisonment.

Court, and two witnesses were examined, who testified schools among the Indians. that D. had resided in New York the last six or seven years. While the officer was taking Dixon back to prison, a large party of colored people in the Park, set up a shout and rescued the prisoner. Justice Bloodgood, and some & Dwight. other officers, went in among the rioters, when a tall colman dragged him by the leg, until they pulled him to the beating him on the back. Dixon secreted himself in a cellar in Reed street, but was discovered by the officers, who had scarcely got into the street with him, when they were met by a mob of five hundred colored persons .-Justice Bloodgood again appeared, when a "strapping" negro woman jumped on his back, and threw her arms round his neck. He was soon brought to the ground, and was again beaten on the head and neck. The mob rescued the prisoner, and hid him; but he was soon discovered in a coal-hole, and reconveyed to prison.

a different color, would be in him a virtue, hunted up and makes the following statement:down like a wild beast, and that in a country whose loud pean nations, who justly accuse us of hypocritical pretensions to the love of liberty, and equal rights.

THE TIMES.—The amount of failures in New York
City, from that of the Josephs until the present time, is
estimated at forty millions of dollars!

by the subject. The collections were each time, as they
uniformly are, most liberal.

"The following event occurred at the meeting on the

cial cities, is depicted in the newspapers in the strongest place in the crowded congregation, was seen, at the conclusion of the service, passing by the plate at the church door, without taking notice of it. Some minutes afterobliged greatly to curtail their business, and great numbers of workmen among manufacturers in New England, air of satisfaction and interest, dropping a bank note into charged.

Five thousand laborers were discharged in New York City on Saturday, the 8th inst., and it is calculated that charged. The reason rendered is the scarcity of money. would be obtained, and a better use would be made of it.

In the mean time, we are glad to be able to say, that

Enough for the Vulgar."

these tales have produced in our country. Posterity will This bill does not include aliens taken from a wreck at assign to Mr. Sargent, the accomplished writer, a place in sea. the list of distinguished philanthropists, as enviable as is now awarded to the Scottish hero of historical romance. joys which spring from the sweet consciousness of having Aid to Family Instruction. By Henry J. Ripley, Profes-

"BAPTIST VERSION."-The project of a new Baptist version of the Bible has become a subject of warm discussion in the Baptist papers. It would prace, in our opinion, disastrous to the Baptists themselves; and to a great Canaan, or the Holy Land. extent, to the cause of Christianity in general. The Christian Watchman of Friday last contains a communication and Sabbath Schools, ought to be welcomed by all persons

" My notions upon this subject, Mr. Editor, may be entirely erroneous; but I contess that the idea of a 'Baptist Version' is to me exceedingly repugnant. I should con-

This proposed version, if really effected, would open will do much good. an endless series of new versions. The present version has come down to us unimpaired through many generations. It has been always received as a true and faithful guide. From its long use by Protestant Christians of all denominations, it has become invested with a character of cation of a newspaper. Our attention has been directed to denominations, it has become invested with a character of sanctity, which should not be rudely invaded. But let this version be supplanted in a single case, by a new one, and there will be no end to new, and so called improved versions. And the precedent, so lar as it goes, will justify all these successive versions. This may be easily shown. The principle on which the Baptist Version is hyworld rest, is this, viz.: that the present version is hy shown. The principle on which the 'Baptist Version' would rest, is this, viz.: that the present version is by Baptists deemed incorrect in certain points. These points, be they many or few, must be sought out and thoroughly amended. But is the wild idea to be for a moment entertained, that this new version is to receive the support of all other denominations? Certainly not. They, too, must all have a new version, which will coincide throughout with their alone costs \$30 per week. These statements must con-

We might expect then a Baptist version, a Methodist version, a Presbyterian version, and so on to the end of the chapter—as many versions as there are divisions and sub-

All which was material to my point, and all that I would assert now is, that you said to me in my office, that "it was known in the General Conference that I was an abolitionist;" and as evidence of this, among some other little and as evidence of this, among some other little and as evidence of this, among some other little and as evidence of this, among some other little and as evidence of this, among some other little and as evidence of this, among some other little and as evidence of this among some other little and as evidence of the source of the sou things, you mentioned my having attended the Annivershings, you mentioned my having attended the Annivershings and you mentioned my have a supplied the Annivershings and you mentioned my have a supplied the Annivershing and you mentioned my have a supplied to the Annivershing and you mentioned my have and you mentioned my have a supplied the Annivershing and you me Assistant Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

If it were not so, I am mistaken.

If there be any connection between the various topics

The calls which come forth from our Home Mission Societies, our Tract Societies, and all the various benevolent institutions of the day. When I reflect upon the number and vastness of these objects which are before the church, the idea of a t Bantist Version can form other new York.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE .- The late act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth concerning the Deposit of the Surplus Revenue, contains eight sections, and is too long for insertion in our paper. Presuming our readers A gentleman in this State has written us a letter, to generally would be pleased to know its provisions, we

The first two instalments are to be deposited with the "Twenty-five years I indulged myself in the use of ar- towns, in proportion to their population, as ascertained by

population, as ascertained by the census in May.

Each town is to be bound in its corporate capacity for evil than many of our Christian friends are aware of. For the repayment of the money deposited, or any and every evil than many of our Christian friends are aware on the nearly thirty years, I used tobacco, but I never realized part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall part thereof, from its use, any more than from drinking rum be required by the Treasurer and Receiver General of the and wine; therefore I formed a resolution to use no more.

May all who love the Lord and his cause form the same

State, to be by him refunded to the Secretary of the Treasurv of the United States.

If payment should be neglected or refused by any town SLAVE RESCUE.—Much excitement exists in New- after having thirty days' notice, the Treasurer and Receiv-York, respecting the arrest of a colored man named Dixon, claimed by a Dr. Allander of Baltimore, who says his real name is Jacob Ellis. The counsel for Dixon mainsixty days, against the goods or estates of the inhabitained in court, that Dixon is not the man alleged to have tants of said town, and directed to the Sheriff of the Coun-

Two thousand and five hundred dollars are reserved, Subsequently, Dixon was again brought before the the interest of which is to be applied for the benefit of

> THE MOURNER'S GIFT .- The Mourner's Gift. Edited by Mrs. M. A. Patrick. New York: Van Nostrand

This beautiful little book is a collection of chaste poems, ored woman seized the Justice by the neck, and a colored and extracts of letters, relating to the loss of friends, and is intended as a consolatory gift to the bereaved. With reground; others in the mean time being busily engaged in gard to some separations, it may be truly said, as in the language of Dr. Young, " 'Tis the survivor dies." How do such stricken hearts need not only the soothing influences of religion, but the sweet sympathy of consoling friends; and may we not very properly add, that in the absence of the latter, the best substit good books?

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN SWEDEN .- The London Missionary Chronicle for February, states the cheering fact, that the Swedish Missionary Society has entered We have here some of the legitimate fruits of the diabolical system of slavery. Here is a fellow-man, whose and that the Christians in Sweden are very much alive to only crime is "the love of liberty," which, with a skin of the subject of missions. The writer in the Chronicle

"One of the most interesting features in this infant soboastings of liberty have gone to the very ends of the earth! How cutting and withering the rebuke of European patients who justly accuse us of hypocritical pretentations, who justly accuse us of hypocritical pretentations. pean nations, who justly accuse us of hypocritical pretensions to the love of liberty, and equal rights.

The Times.—The amount of failures in New York

Site from that of the Israels will the service and which was manifested. Every one present seemed to be in earnest about the matter, and wholly absorbed by the subject. The collections were each time.

The distress among merchants in most of the commer- 1st of August. A military officer, who had taken his especially in the shoe business, have recently been discharged.

sions witho Knowledge should be not displayed but used. If this by the 20th of May, thirty thousand more will be dis- simple truth were regarded, knowledge of greater value

all kinds of bread stuffs are falling, and we believe provisions of all descriptions are. Flour is two or three dollars House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week, by a less on the barrel than six weeks since. It becomes all large majority, which provides that the master, or agent persons, however, but especially the poor, to study to of the vessel bringing any lunatic, infirm, maimed, or live on small means." Two-thirds of the poor families other persons incompetent to maintain themselves, or who in New England might live on one-half their present ex- have been paupers, shall not land such persons, until said penses, and be better off in body and mind than they now master or agent shall give a bond of \$1000, with security, that such person shall not become a charge to the town. And for all alien passengers in good health, and able to TEMPERANCE TALES .- Vol. Third of the Temper- maintain themselves, the master or agent shall pay to the ance Tales contains "An Irish Heart," and "Well boarding officer \$2 per head, before they are permitted to land such passengers; and the money so collected is to be Eternity alone can unfold the salutary influence which paid to each town, &c. for the support of foreign paupers.

RIPLEY'S NOTES ON THE GOSPELS .- The Four Gos-If we were anxious for fame, we should much prefer that pels; with Notes, chiefly explanatory; designed for of the former. The benevolent heart alone, knows the Teachers in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and as an sor of Biblical Literature in the Newton Theological Institution. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

The book before us in its mechanical execution, is one

Every publication calculated as an aid to Bible Classes from a correspondent in Washington City, from which we interested in the prosperity of these noble institutions.-Although it is stated, that in this work the notes are chiefly explanatory, yet there are scattered throughout, sider it one of the direct evils that could be inflicted upon the Baptist denomination, and upon the whole church of word baptize is to immerse," which will restrict its use to the Baptist denomination, in which, we have no doubt, it

minations? Certainly not. They, too, must all have tion is managed with the strictest economy. The paper these of the true meaning of the original. Not a denomi-nation exists, which does not deem the present version in-errect in some particular points. Of course, then, this same principle would apply equally to all denominations.

SENATE. Monday, April 3 .- The bill to incorporate he Merrimack Coal Mining Company, passed to a second Russell, by John S. Titcomb. They were both single cading; and that to incorporate the Boston and N. York men, and coopers by trade. A young man of their ac lining Company passed to be engrossed.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

House. The bill to incorporate the Bark Extract Comany was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE. Tuesday, April 4 .- Mr. Dorr, reported a murder without the hope of gain.

the case of the Quakers.]

House. Bills to increase the capital stocks of the DedTitcomb among the rest.

The roof soon fell in, and the flames were extinguished.

The roof soon fell in, and the flames were extinguished. ham, Fulton, Hancock, Rail Road and Suffolk Banks, and

dered to be printed.

House. Mr. Lee, of Templeton, from the Committee on whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to

Titcomb is now in Jail, at Hopkinton, to await his trial previous question; and the motion being sustained, the question on the acceptance of the Report was taken seprately on each of the amendments, and decided in the

SENATE. Saturday, April 8.—The Resolves conerning Slavery came back from the House, that branch having non-concurred in the amendments made therein the votes in all the towns of the State except five—for Edby the Senate; and, on motion of Mr. Sage, the Senate wards 22,020, Ellsworth 20,017, Van Buren majority 2003. eceded from their amendments.

House. The bill to restore the trial by jury in ques- Congress are re-elected. tions of personal freedom, passed to be engrossed, and was The packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Allen, arrived yester-

passed to be engrossed, year 17-nays 3.

House. The resolves relating to Slavery in the District of Columbia, and to the right of potition were passed, days each, from port to port .- N. Y. Gaz. and sent to the Governor. [These resolves are the same | The Hudson Gazette states, that the Helvetia, Captain as published in the Herald of March 8.7

eading. Yeas 16-navs 13.

eological survey of the Commonwealth. SENATE. Wednesday, April 12 .- A bill to aid in the passed: yeas 16-nays 15. A bill to establish the Sagaore Bank passed to a third reading: yeas 16—nays 13. gage in any new commercial transactions House. A bill to incorporate the Essex County Teach-

Mr. Rantoul of Gloucester, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on ished."—N. Y. Jour. Com. the subject of suppressing extortion and excessive usury -the report was accepted.

SENATE. Thursday, April 13 .- A bill to annex part of Newton to Roxbury passed to be engrossed. House. The Committee on the Judiciary reported, that t is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of taxing per-

ons over 70 years of age for their polls. Accepted. SENATE. Friday, April 14 .- The bill to incorporate he Boston Calico Works passed to be engrossed,

In noticing the Annals in our last, the name of Mr. A. B. Alcott is inserted as author of the Conversations on the Gospels, and not as editor of the Annals of Education.

friend N. C. L., is a clean, beautiful manuscript, such as repeated at No. 46 Washington-street, on Wednesday editors and printers always like to see. It is likewise a Evening, April 26, at half past seven o'clock. Tickets well-written and chaste production; but we must respectfully decline its publication. We cannot admit an of the room formerly occupied as an office. Those who article of such length, unless the subject is one of general have ever heard the sweet voices and correct performance of these juvenile performers, will need no urging to in-

We must, upon reflection, decline publishing the com- duce them to avail themselves of this opportunity. munication of J. A. S. We meant to have done this before. When we see him, we will render our reason.

The Baptist church in Concord, N. H., have passed sundry resolutions, disapproving of the attempt to make a new version of the Scriptures; and requesting the delegates of New Hampshire to the Philadelphia Convention, to ask the Convention for an expression of opinion on the subject .- Christ. Watchman.

# General Intelligence.

about three quarters of a mile from Cragie's bridge, in East Cambridge, was destroyed by fire. The dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Gleason took fire, and was considerably damaged. An engine house in the rear of the meeting house was destroyed. The meeting house was insured, as we understand, for only \$3000, at the Cambridge Mutuai Office. The cost of the building was about \$87000. When the frame of the meeting house fell in, it came near destroying engines No. 5 and 10, they being within about two feet of the falling ruins. No one, however, was injured.—Briggs' Bulletin.

Osburn (the papers have been sent from the first of April; Osburn (the papers have been sent from the first of

Fire at Dedham .- A large two story building, belonging to Messrs. Coney & Ames, Millwrights, at Mill Vil- Mr. Levi Miles to Miss Julia Ann Ware; Mr. Edmund lage, in Dedham, was burnt on Wednesday night, 5th instant, together with a large stock of tools and machinery. The loss is estimated at \$10 or \$12,000, on which \$5000 Miss Elizabeth Meldrum; Mr. John M. Cummings to Miss Louisa Chandler.

Trial of Rathbun .- The case of Benjamin Rathbun, on E. Hayward. an indictment for forgery, after a hearing of several days at Rochester, was delivered to the jury on Monday evening last, and on the following morning the jury came into Court and declared that they could not agree. It is stated that at first the jury were equally divided, but on being sent out the second time, there were three for convicting and nine for acquittal. The jury were then discharged.

twenty-three of the thirty-four members of the City Coun-

We regret to record the sudden death of Kirk Boott, uel James Ramsay, 26.
In Dorchester, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Elisha Ford, In Dorchester, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Elisha Ford, T. Coungest, child of Robert and Catha-Esq. of Lowell, of apoplexy. As a token of respect on the part of his fellow-citizens, the stores in Lowell were closed, and business suspended for the day. We understand that he died as he was in the act of getting into his In Hingham, Martin Lincoln, Esq. son of the late Gen.

Our harbor has presented a very lively appearance within a few days past. Five ships arrived on Sunday, and three yesterday, having on board upwards of 16,000 barrels of oil, mostly whale—and probably the quantity of whalebone will not vary far from 150,000 pounds.—Arec-Bedford Mercury, 11th inst.

MURDER IN HOPKINTON, N. H .- The Exeter News ! Letter gives an account of the murder of Mr. Israel H. quaintance was in the shop the same day, and heard them discussing the question, "Whether people are predisposed to murder each other for money." Among other things, Titcomb remarked, that people would sometimes commit

than for immediate circulation, and said bill was read, and ordered to a second reading.

House. A petition of Joseph B. Varnum and others, "At 11 o'clock, Mr. Wyman, the proprietor of the or incorporation and authority to construct a free bridge lead the lady of the house to inquire what had happened over the Merrimack River, was presented and committed. SENATE. Wednesday, April 5.—A bill to incorporate the Tremont Mining Company, was reported, and passed when he was asked why Russell had not come with him, to a second reading. The bill relating to witnesses, was he replied that he remained behind to finish shaving ndefinitely postponed, yeas 22—nays 3. [This bill made provision for the affirmation of Atheists and Deists, as in the case of the Coolean 1.

to establish the Fisherman's and the Gratton Banks, were read a second time, and refused a third reading.

Senate. Friday, April 7.—Mr. Quincy, from the staves to some depth. Both legs were broken above the Committee on Education, reported a bill to provide for the knees, and both arms were broken above the elbows, evibetter instruction of youth in manufacturing establishments, which was read twice, laid on the table, and ordered to be served to conceal it. It was apparent also that Russell was killed by severe blows being inflicted on

the Report and Resolutions on the subject of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, reported thereon, that the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed thereon, that the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed to the the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed to the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed to the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed to the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed to the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed to the said resolutions ought not to be concurbed to the said resolutions of Milton proved the said resolutions of red in by the House. Mr. Baker, of Milton, moved the of intoxicating liquors, and was a mild and inoffensive

Distressing Event .- A fishing boat, in which was Mr arately on each of the amendments, and decided in the amendments, and the House accordingly rejected the amendments. [The vote on the first resolution was 230 to 79; on the 2d, 229 to 103; on the caption and last resolution, there was no division.]

\*\*Distribution of the Section A. Issued cook, in which was Mr. Zadoc Pease, was lost on the south side of the Vineyard, on Monday, the 11th inst., and both of the young men were drowned. The boat was supposed to have upset in consequence of the ballast shifting.

Mr. Smith was 21 years of age, and Mr. Pease 17. The boat washed up on Gravel Island the next day

The same paper states that all the members of the last

sent up for concurrence.

SENATE. Monday, April 10.—The resolve in favor of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,

sages to Liverpool in 19 days—this ship's three outward passages to Liverpool in the year 1836, were made in 49 days which added to the concurrence. makes but an aggregate of 91 days, for five recent pas-sages across the Atlantic—being an average of about 18

In the Herald of March 8.]

Senate. Tuesday, April 11.—The bill to aid in the construction of the Eastern Railroad was ordered to a third rels right whale, turned out 201 barrels sperm oil and 150 barrels right whale, turned out 201 barrels sperm oil and 42 barrels right whale more than reported; her cargo has been sold for \$76,000. The sales of the three cargoes which House. An engrossed resolve passed, for a further teological survey of the Commonwealth.

SENATE. Wednesday, April 12.—A bill to add in the construction of the Andover and Haverhill Railroad was assed: yeas 16—nays 15. A bill to establish the Sagatimpaired there, that the merchants are unwilling to entire the company company company company company company company.

House. A bill to incorporate the Essex County Teachers' Association passed to a second reading. A bill from the Senate, to aid the construction of the Andover and Hatter from Madeira, dated 11th Feb. says—"On the 9th and 10th it blew so tremendous a gale that the whole of the vessels in port verbill Railroad, was read and refused a second reading.

Were driven from their anchorage, and the 'lanough,'
Mr. Rantoul of Gloucester, from the Committee on the
which was one of the number, was blown off while taking

> From Mexico .- We learn from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, that the Mexican government has de-clared the ports of Texas in a state of blockade. Texas, by a similar edict, blockaded the ports of Mexico last year,-neither having any naval force to carry their de

crees into execution.

The Bulletin publishes letters from Mexico to March 15. There has been some riotous and revolutionary movements in the capital. The immediate cause of these House. The bill to aid the construction of the Eastern
Railroad was refused a third reading: yeas 133—nays

141

Indicate works passed to the construction of the Eastern
the copper currency, of which there is a large amount, by
a discount of 50 per cent. The populace on the 11th
turned out to the number of some thousands, attacked the movements was, an order reducing the nominal value o The Annals of Education is at present edited by Dr. W. A. Alcott, author of the Young Man's Guide, &c.

In poticing the Annals in our last the page of Mr. A. R. Puebla. It was said that the troops had the design of declaring General Bustamente dictator .- Boston Pat.

# MISS PAUL'S CONCERT.

request of many who heard the Concert To Correspondents.—The Eulogy, sent us by our given at the Artist's Gallery a few weeks ago, it will be

> INFORMATION WANTED. ALMIRA AYER, left Hallowell, Maine, in 1831, and came to Boston, Mass.; since which she has not been heard of. Any information respecting her, addressed to her sister, Susan P. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., would be

thankfully received.

Ei Editors in the city will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

W. Kimball-L. Eaton-E. K. Avery-S. Benton-O. Fire at East Cambridge.—On Thursday night last, about half past 11 o'clock, the Baptist Meeting House, a wooden building, situated on the road to the Colleges, about three quarters of a mile from Cragie's bridge, in East Cambridge, was destroyed by fire. The dwelling

# MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. John T. Walcott to Miss Betsey Reed Miss Louisa Chandler.

In South Boston, Mr. Daniel P. Morse to Miss Hannah In Charlestown, Mr. George B. Rogers, formerly of this

DIED, In this city, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Jairus Pratt, 43 Mr. Jonathan Forbes, 57; Mr. John R. Howe, 29; Mr and nine for acquittal. The jury were then discharged.

—Patriot.

New York City Election.—The Whigs have succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor, Aaron Clark, and twenty-three of the thirty-four members of the City Community.

late Samuel Cobb, Esq. 66.
In Charlestown, Mr. Jonathan Barker, 45; Mrs. Cathrine C., wife of the late Mr. John Lovett, 61; Mr. Sam-

In Hingham, Martin Lincoln, Esq. son of the late Gen.

In Cincinnati, Mr. Moses T. Bass, aged 26, only son o

Harvard University, 19.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, April 10. Arrived, Brigs Oswego, Snow, Maracaibo; Plymouth, Robbins, and Maria Theresa, Welsh, N Orleans; Olive Chamberlain, Duncan, Baltimore;—Sch Susanna, Foster, Richmond

Cleared, Ships Triump's, Hammatt, Havana; Charlotte, Willcutt, Norleans;—Brig Norfolk, Berry, Norfolk;—Schs Niagara, Lovell, Albany; Trio, New York; Norwich, Hartford; Mary Ann, Thomaston; Armada, Dectaments.

Arrived, Ship Charleston, Eldridge, Charleston;—Brigs Wm Davis, Cornish, and Freighter, Blanchard, Havana; Wankinco, Ryder, Alexandria; Impulse, Atkins, Philad; —Schs Houlton, Thompson, St Croix; Sagadahock, Nickerson, N Orleans; Pan Matanzas, Savannah; Crescent, Short, Wilmington, D; Compliance, New York; Comet, Belfast; Alfred and Wave, Portland; Rambler, Portspeech TUESDAY, April 11.

Cleared, Ships Coriolanus, Wadsworth, Havana; Colchis, Knights, N Orleans; Persia, Johnson, Charleston;
-Brigs Toma, Hall, Trinidad; Leander, Richardson, St Jago; —Schs Tarquin, Sparks, Jeremie; Dusky Sally, Sa-vannah; Salem, New York; Splendid and Chief Sachem, Eastport; Free Trade, Bangor; Albion, Damariscotta; Comet, Bath; Exeter, Portland.

WEDNESDAY, April 12. Arrived, Schs Fredonia, West, Savannah; Reeside, N York; Pres Jackson, Belfast; Comet, Robinson, Bath; Champion, Bristol; Echo, Portland; Satellite, Dover. Cleared, Brigs Harbinger, Savage, Gibraltar; Thoosa, Powars, Jacmet; Lodi, Philad;—Schs Mechanic, Stoddard, Richmond; Banner, Albany; Fequot, New York; Herald, Augusta; Saco, Castine; Atlantic, Portland;

Arrived, Ships Brunette, Fales, Batavia; Heraclide, Winn, N York;—Brigs Tuskar, Chadwick, Hamburg; Amulet, Benjamin, Barbadoes;—Schs John, Wording, N Orleans; Emeraid, Helen Mar and Geo Henry, do; Alabama, Howes, Washington, NC; Only Daughter, Eliza-beth City; Gen Warren, Norfolk; Adventurer, Rappahannock; Charles Edmondston, Fredericksburg; Factor, Philad; Renown, New York; Lydia, Mills, Hartford; Boundary, Eastport; Truxillo, Bucksport; Everlina, Par agon and Wave, Portland.

agon and Wave, Portland.

Cleared, Ship Transit, Winsor, Havana;—Brigs Cervantes, Charleston; Polm, Philad; Freighter, Portland; -Schs Otter, Portsmouth; Boston, Machias.

FRIDAY, April 14. Arrived, Ship Duxbury, Giddings, Batavia; -Bark Anelope, Knox, N Orleans; Carib, Rice, Omoa; Toinette, Ewer, Neuvitas; Sebago, Coffin, and Atlas, Deering, Havana; Ceres, N Orleans; Nile, Mobile; Calo, Baltimore; vana; Ceres, N Orteans; Nile, Mobile; Calo, Baltimore; —Schs Augustus, Fredericksburg; John Heth, and Extra, Richmond; Franklin, Norfolk; Rolla and Wolga, Rappahannock; Cordova, Eagle, Samuel and Clinton, Baltimore; Volant and Harriet, Philad; Benj Bigelow and Baltic, Albany; Wm Roscoe, Anaconda and Glide, N York; Notus, Hartford; Frank, New Haven. Cleared, Brigs Eliza Ann, Vincent, Cape Haytien; Warrior, Stetson, Havana; Boston, Smith, Baltimore;—

Schs Edw Everett, Baltimore; Queen and William, New SATURDAY, April 15. Arrived, Ship Seaman, Ryder, N York; -Brigs Chatham, Kendrick, do; Nile, Downes, Mobile; -Schs Ami-

ty, Richmond; Torch and Harlet, Philad; Silver Spring, New York and Western Trader, N York. Cleared, Ships Charleston, Eldridge, St Croix; Dromo, N Orleans; —Barks Gaspar, do; Lexington, Apalachicola; —Brigs Sebago, Portland; Malaga, Baltimore; Fairy, Philad;—Schs Fulcrum, do; Rochester, N York; Octavia, Hartford; Merchant and Rambler, Portsmouth; Albion, Bangor; Comet, Belfast; Helen, Bath.

SUNDAY, April 16. Arrived, Ship David Webster, Storer, New Orleans;
Brig Tim, Knowlos, Montevideo; Cordelia, Clapp, Trinidad; Choctaw, Howes, Charleston; Emma, Fletcher, Washington; Page, Oscar, Washington and Mail, New York; Anawan, Richmond; Willow, N Orleans; Poto-Hartford; Wm Tell, Dover.

Brig Cordelia, Emerson, of Portland, from Havana for Boston, sprung aleak in a gale, night of the 15th ult. and run ashore on Great Bahamas: crew, sails, rigging, and part of the cargo saved.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS. CHARLES J. HENDEE, Bookseller and Publisher, 131
Washington street, (up stairs,) Boston, being exclusively engaged in the publication of School Books, would invite the attention of School Committees, Teachers, and others, to the following list of approved School Books, which are in use in many of the best Schools and Academies in the United

These books, apart from their intrinsic merits, are ma

the binding durable.

1. Worcester's Primer of the English Language.
2. "Second Book of Reading and Spelling.
3. "Third do. do. do.
4. "Fourth Book of Reading Lessons.
5. Boston Reading Lessons. 4. "Fourth Book of Reading Lessons.
5. Boston Reading Lessons, for Primary Schools.
6. Frost's English Grammar, with Exercises in Parsing.
7. Holbrook's Geometry, for beginners.
8. Parley's Arithmetic, with engravings.
9. "First Book of History, [The most popular to the primary of the prima

12. The Child's Botany, 9th edition, with engravings.

13. Abbott's Little Philosopher, a valuable work for Primary

14. Blake's Geography for Children, with Maps, &c.
15. Walsh's Book-Keeping.
16. "Mercantile Arithmetic. 16. "Mercantile Arithmetic.
17. Noyes's System of Penmanship.
18. Political Class Book, by Hon. Wm. Sullivan.
19. Moral Class Book, by Hon. Wm. Sullivan.
20. Grund's Algebraic Problems and Formulæ.
21. "Exercises in Algebra, and Key do.
22. "Exercises in Arithmetic.
23. "Popular Astronomy, colored plates.
24. "Elements of Plane Geometry—do. solid.
25. "Elements of Natural Philosophy.
26. "Elements of Chemistry, new stereotype e

25. "Elements of Natural Philosophy.
26. "Elements of Chemistry, new stereotype ed.
27. Blair's Outline of Chronclogy, and chart.
28. Goodrich's Geography, with small and large Atlas.
29. Woodbridge's Geographical Copy Book.
30. Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic.
31. Hall's Lectures on School Keeping.
32. Johnson and Walker's School Lietionary.
33. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
34. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
35. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Greece.
36. Bridge's Algebra.
37. Outlines of Sacred History.
38. Oswald's Etymological Dictionary.

33. Oswald's Etymological Dictionary.
39. Guy on Astronomy, with Keith on Globes.
40. Prost's History of the United States.
Is Press—Parley's Book of the United States; with a large number of engravings on wood, designed expressly for this work, and executed in the best style—and eight maps on steel; designed as an Introduction to the First Book of History, by the same number.

by the same author.

Fig. In addition to the above list, C. J. H. has constantly on hand a large supply of the different School Books published in the United States. Booksellers, School Committees, and Teachers, supplied on favorable terms. G. N. THOMSON, Bookbinder and Publisher, 38 Corn-All kinds of Binding done with elegance and promptness.

Orders respectfully solicited.

N Wanted, as above, 15 or 20 active and intelligent men, to obtain subscriptions, in the several States, for a new an highly interesting work.

April 19.

NEW BOOKS. VOL. 7. Sparks's Biography: Lives of Sir William Phipps, Israel Putnam, Lucretia Maria Davidson, and David Rit-tenhouse. 1 vol. 12mo. Plates. The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels. By An-

ws Norton. 3vo. The Writings of Jane Taylor, in 3 vols. 12mo. rews Norton. Svo.
The Writings of Jane Taylor, in 3 vols.
Wordsworth's Poetical Works, new ed
Girault's French Guide.
Wayland's Political Economy.
Bowring's Minor Motals.
Landon on the Steam Engine.
Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy.
Nicholson's Carpenter's Guide.
Graham's Lectures to Yeung Men.
Spatia Reasons, now edition. worth's Poetical Works, new edition, royal octavo.

Graham's Lectures to I amag and Sartir Reservus, new edition.

Mowbray on Poultry, new edition.

[I] All works received as soon as published.

A complete assortment of Sabbath School and Theological Books.

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Ap. 12. Literary Rooms, 121 Washington St.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. A LARGE assortment of every description of HATS, for A sale at J. B. & S. B. HOLMAN'S, 49 Court street, sign of the Golden Ball. N. B.—Hats made to order at shortest notice. March 29.

DRINK AND AWAY. BY REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL.

There is a beautiful rill in Barbary, received into a large basin, which bears a name signifying 'Drink and Away,' from the great danger of meeting with rogues and assassins .- Dr. Shaw.

Up! pilgrim and rover, Redouble thy haste! Nor rest thee till over Life's wearisome waste. Ere the wild forest ranger Thy footsteps betray To trouble and danger-Oh! drink and away! Here lurks the dark savage By night and by day, To rob and to ravage, Nor scruples to slay. He waits for the slaughter, The blood of his prey Shall stain the still water-Then drink and away! With toil though thou languish, The mandate obey, Spur on, though in anguish. There's death in delay! No blood-hound want-wasted Is fiercer than they; Pass by it untasted-Though sore be the trial. Thy God is thy stay, Though deep the denial

Yield not in dismay, But, wrapt in high vision, Look on to the day When the fountains Elysian Thy thirst shall allay. There shalt thou for ever Enjoy thy repose Where life's gentle river Eternally flows, Yea, there shalt thou rest thee For ever and aye, With none to molest thee-Then, drink and away!

SINGULAR OLD SONNET. Author unknown

The longer life, the more offence; The more offence, the greater pain; The greater pain, the less defence; The less defence, the lesser gain ; The loss of gain, long ill doth try; Wherefore come, death, and let me die The shorter life, less count I find; The less account, the sooner made; The count soon made, the merrier mind; The merrier mind doth thought invade:

Short life in truth this thing doth try; Wherefore come, death, and let me die Come, gentle death, the ebb of care; The ebb of care, the flood of life; The flood of life, the joyful fare; The joyful fare, the end of strife: The end of strife, that thing wish I; Wherefore come, death, and let me die

# Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died in Newton, (Upper Falls) March, 17, sister

She joined the M. E. Church in this place, under the ministry of the Rev. J. Parker. She was consistent in her actions, upright in her life, and gentle in her demeanor. She gained the affection of all by her amiable and peaceable disposition, and was much endeared to her brethren and sisters by her fervent charity and incessant devotion to her Master. A few days before her death, at her request, the Lord's Supper was administered to her, of which she seemed to participate with much feeling. She begged her brethren and sisters, a few of whom had come for the purpose of enga-"not to forget this season." She told them "her work was done, and she was waiting the coming of her Master." She died in great peace, and the Spirit writes of her, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." C. S. MACREADING.

# FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Departed this life, for everlasting blessedness, in Watertown, March 29, sister Abigail Richardson. Of her, it may be said, "she lived a Christian." Called to pass through severe and sore trials, she endured, as seeing him who is invisible. Whenever health permitted, she was present at the means of grace. Class meetings she valued highly, though she did not enjoy the privilege of attending them till very recently, as but a few months have elapsed, since Methodism was introduced into this town. From a short acquaintance, her brethren and sisters valued her highly. Her death was a triumph. She has now gone to that rest, of which she employed the last hours of life in speaking. Well may we exclaim, "Let me die the death C. S. MACREADING.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ANECDOTE OF AN OPEN-HEARTED MAN.

Mr. EDITOR-The other day as I was looking over some old books left by my grandfather, I opened a volume in which I found many wise sayings and profitable remarks, calculated to instruct the mind and improve the heart.

It seems the author, though a very plain and modest man, considered himself inferior to no one. He would frequently, even in the highest company, and among his enemies, in a very plain and pointed manner, give his opinion on any subject which came up; and not unfrequently would he even censure the manners, and presume to pass judgment on the conduct of men in the highest ranks

of life, to their very faces. One of his precepts, which I know would be unpopular in a polite assembly of the present day, even of Christians, but which, I think, has much in it to be admired, will serve in some measure to illustrate his character. He was in the house of a certain gentleman, at an eating party, consisting principally of the fashionable gentry of the neighborhood, such as the lawyers, the doctors, &c. It was probably not out of any respect to him, that he was invited; for he was very poor, and generally associated with the more vulgar and common class of men; and owing to his plain-heartedness, for he always spoke just what he thought, he was rather despised, than courted by the fashionable world ;-but he was most probably invited, in or-

uch better off than himself.

and thou shalt be blessed."

Now I know, Mr. Editor, that many of the say- the throne. even to professed Christians. April 11.

BR. BROWN-Will you please copy into the Herald the following interesting letter? It was written by Mr. Kimball, editor of the Herald of Freedom.

Yours, &c. Lynn, April 12.

[From the Herald of Freedom.] LETTER FROM ANTIGUA.

December 28, 1836. About half past eleven o'clock on the 15th inst., our vessel hove anchor in the harbor of St. John's. and in one half hour more we stood on the free private character, he might treat his sister with all island where I am now writing. We were taken that regard which she deserved, but it was too deashore by four black watermen, three of whom were grading to have her united to a man who ever had emancipated slaves. They were dressed in coarse but tidy clothes, and in their person bore no mark He could not commit one so dear to him as his sisof starvation. There was nothing in their demean- ter, to the protection of a man who had been eduor that savored of impudence or incivility, but they cated under the influences of such a system. It were as respectful and courteous as I could wish. was a severe struggle on her part to decide. Her Indeed they seemed perfectly capable of "taking feelings, like her brother's, were fervently anti-slacare of themselves," and of using freedom as well very, and had always been. The principles of aboli-

of Antigua, have been but steps in the interpretation been the manager of a slave estate, had been connectof the hideous dreams of those on whose breast ed with a system which wrests from woman all the thirty thousand who, in one moment, were uncon- As it was, they were not wedded till complete emanof only two thousand whites. I have visited sev-bride into the midst of a free and rejoicing people. eral large plantations, and am assured from the whose liberty she had aided in procuring. mouths of the planters themselves that cultivation desert of this island, is the excessive drought which has prevailed for the last eight months, and which still continues, and is hourly diminishing the small sugar crop now being taken off. I have not time to state any particulars on the subject of freedom in this island, but can only say, in brief, that I have seen and heard nothing that has chilled, in the least, my abolition feelings, but much, every day, that proves the path of justice to be the path of pros-

order, and I doubt not they will close as they com- fact, of history. nenced. There has been very little revelry, but Mr. A. says he deems it almost impossible for a parts of the island, religious meetings, and society connected with slavery. It is one of the greatest triand school anniversaries. On Sunday, the various umphs of Christianity to hundle and convert the churches were crowded to overflowing with devo- heart of a slave-holder. He said he became a relited worshippers, most of them men and women gious man whilst the manager of a slave estate, but dressed in white. I doubt whether any of our he feels assured that had he been a Christian before New England festivals ever passed off with so little he engaged in that occupation he never should have drunkenness and disturbance—certainly not our engaged in it all. It would have been doing violence grand jubilee, the 4th of July. Here is a populato to the first principles of the religion which he profess tion of thirty thousand emancipated slaves, all "let ed. He could not have had the hardihood to engage loose" on the community in one moment-no mar- in it. When he became a Christian, he became an tial law has been proclaimed, as was the case for abolitionist. Yet, this man, most strange to say, while merly—they have gone unrestrained where they his conscience was accusing him, while he was longpleased—and yet, during these three days there has not been a single onset by the police throughout the island. It negroes are the ferocious and are there in our Southern States? Men who are inserted the shell-invited in the shell-invited i what an opportunity has been presented here for outrage and slaughter. Antigua has proved the work, and yet send up no voice to encourage him, but utter falsehood of the opponents of abolition,

January 30th, 1837. We took dinner a few days since with Mr. A., he manager of a fine estate a few miles from town. He is a member of the Wesleyan church, and es- cles descriptive of Mr. Burchard's proceedings at the eemed one of the best members of society here Chatham-street Chapel, in that city. We gave our readas well as one of the best planters in the island. ers, about a year since, some account of his injudicious, He is a frank, generous hearted man, with whom and even wild proceedings in Vermont. We should judge one who has any frankness and sympathy himself, from the following paragraphs which we extract from the cannot long remain a stranger, and who was repu- Messenger, that his fanaticism has rather increased than ted during slavery, a kind and even lax master .- abated .- [ED. him connected with a system he abhorred.

son, also a clergyman, was "mad" on the subject, though a great number might be given.

der that he might be put down and silenced, as he being attacked. He always avowed his connection old line, but now you know there are great imhad become quite intolerable to the greater part of with slavery, and while he did not attempt to dethose who were acquainted with him, who, to use a scripture expression, had not where to lay his istence under certain circumstances, and for this head, and his associates and admirers were not he met severe rebukes. No one, the most remotely connected with the system, could have It was at this party that he, thus abruptly ad- peace there. He said it was astonishing to see dressed himself to his host, "When thou makest what a feeling was abroad, how mightily the mind dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy of the whole country, peer and priest and peasant, brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neigh- were wrought up. The national heart seemed on bors, lest they also bid thee again, and a recom- fire. The people, almost in a body, had deterpense be made thee. But when thou makest a mined that slavery should be abolished, and had feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind; not their wishes been complied with, there would have been a revolution that would have overturned

ings, precepts and examples of this man would He was in England at the time the Abolition not be tolerated in this day, by some, yet I think book might be read with advantage, and that the impolicy of the system of apprenticeship adoptthe precept thus quoted, might be made profitable, ed in it, and so confident was he that the people of Antigua would regard it in the same manner, that he took upon himself to state wherever he went. that they would reject it, and adopt in its stead immediate freedom. This assertion gained him conconsiderable favor, and when news arrived that the Antiguaians had actually done as he said, adopting entire emancipation, he rose at once in the scale of public estimation.

When Mr. A. proposed the union to the family which afterwards took place, the brother referred to above, strongly opposed it. He said it must never be. Mr. A. might be the most excellent of citizens, he might be all that was estimable in his general been a slave-holder, whatever he might be then .tion were a part of her religion, and her affections Dreams are interpreted by opposites, it is said, - were chilled, and cast back on her heart, when she and surely, every step I have yet taken on the shores reflected that he to whom they were going forth had selfishness and expediency are weighing like the loveliness and dignity of her sex, aye, perhaps had nightmare. I have looked around in vain for the stained his hands in her blood. Mr. A. said it was deserted houses and shops, the desolated fields, the certain she would not have married him before the vagabondry and disorder and crime and wretched- abolition of slavery-she never would have connectness, which, according to prediction, should follow ed herself with a slave-holder, however highly she emancipation. There has not been an instance of might have otherwise regarded him. She would riot or any kind of insubordination among the have deemed it almost apostacy, an alliance with sin. ditionally emancipated in an insulated community cipation had taken place, and she could go as a free

When the spirit of freedom shall animate New generally was never so forward as at the present England as it did old England, and every slave-holdtime. The only thing which is likely to make a er and slave-holding apologist, instead of getting a salvo for his conscience, gets, like Mr. A., "a terrible scraping," every time they appear among us-when our coaches, and rail-road cars, and steamboats, and hotels, and private families, and public meetings, and churches are pervaded with abolition principles, when the ladies of New England are ready to sacrifice their noblest and truest earthly affections on the altar of a holy principle, and our New England ministers, inperity and happiness—much to prove that, while stead of wedding a slave-holding bride, when they justice should be done even if the heavens do fall, "go to the South," preach the truth in its fervid puriyet if justice be done, the heavens will not fall, but ty, and choose the poverty of virtue instead of the afon the contrary nothing but justice can sustain fluence of legalized iniquity-then the day-spring of bodily and spiritual enfranchisement will have arisen To-day is the last of the Christmas holydays, on the black man. The question will ne longer be which are a grand festival in the West India islasked, What can the north do? What the north can ands. Thus far all has been quietness and good do, will be no longer a matter of reasoning, but of

stead of it, there have been every day, in various man to retain feelings of love and benevolence whilst wardly cheering on the abolitionist in his devoted perhaps are traducing and denouncing him!

[ Remainder next week.]

BURCHARD IN NEW YORK CITY. The N. Y. Weekly Messenger has published two arti-

He expressed strong disapprobation of slavery, both In describing the principalities and powers as an evil and a sin, an injury to the community, a against which he and Mrs. B. are wrestling, he wrong on the slave, and a violation of God's law. said, "When I went to Poughkeepsie, I had all He said conscience accused him before emancipa- hell against me. I built an entrenchment the whole tion, and he longed to have it come; but interest length of the town, for I knew we had to fight all kept him silent, and as he had no other occupation hell! And now I tell you, that this little church by which he could support himself, interest kept have got to help me in New York, for in this great and wicked city we have to wrestle with all hell, and Mr. A. related several anecdotes, which, though in this desperate conflict, if you do not throw all hell, of a "domestic" nature, like American slavery, are why all hell will throw you!!" And again, on anworthy of being placed before the public. In the other occasion, speaking of the opposition he had year 1833, when the abolition excitement was at to encounter, and the hardness of sinners' hearts, its height in England, and the people were thun- he said, "It beats all hell!" How awfully irrevedering at the doors of Parliament for emancipa- rent is such language, and yet nothing could extion, he visited that country for his health. On ceed the vehemence of gesture and grimace with his arrival at Liverpool, he accidentally became which these and similar sentences were uttered.

acquainted with the family of one of the most em- Mr. B. very often takes occasion to vindicate his ment clergymen in the Wesleyan connection, own violence, and answer the objections to his exwhose daughter he afterwards married. The father travagant menaces, and he usually does this by was not a decided abolitionist, and, of course, had reprobating the opinions and practice of other minno scruples in holding familiar intercourse with isters and Chris ians, whom he grievously misrepthe manager of a slave plantation. But his eldest resents. A single example of this may suffice,

to use Mr. A.'s own term. His feelings were In one of his sermons he said, "When I used so strong, and he gave such free expression to them, to see through other men's spectacles, and those that his good mother was afraid to have him meet of doctors of divinity too, I used to tell sinners Mr. A., and even managed and plotted for some when they inquired the way of salvation, to go and time to keep them apart. But whatever forbear-ance he received in that family, he did not much mer times, we used to think if twelve or fifteen elsewhere. To use his own expressive words, he persons were converted in a church in a single got a terrible scraping wherever he went." He year, it was a great revival! But now we think said he could not travel in a stage coach, or go in nothing of having one hundred converted in twenty to a party, or attend a religious meeting, without minutes! The truth is, we used to travel in the

provements, by steamboats and railroads," &c .-And then he went on to explain his steamboat and

the holy cup to be for Christ!" (alluding to the sa-We regard the whole machinery of "requests,"

of "hurrying persons to the anxious room," of calling on them to "submit," by crying out, "all you that submit now, on the spot, rise up, up, up: all, all: than all, the "swearing them over the holy cup," as unscriptural, unreasonable, and dangerous to tendance of the subscriber. the souls of men. Hence we have expressed our apprehension, that men, women and children, are thus deceived for eternity. Nor can we believe that such instructions as we have heard Mr. B. give ers and parents. to sinners in his sermons, exhortations, and addresses to the anxious, are in their nature calculated to lead them to the cross, or point them to the

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.—A new law passed the last Congress concerning pensions to the widows of old soldiers. There are two sections in the law. The first provides, that the benefit of the Act of July, 1836, (under which widows have been obtaining pensions) shall not be withheld from any widow in consequence of her having married at a late of the same, the consequence of her having married at a late of the same, directing their communications (post paid) to "Dexter S. King, Office of Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.," stating to whose address, and to the individuals friendly to this undertaking, are respectfully invited to act as Agents. They will please ascertain how many subscribers they can procure, or say how many they will be responsible for an incitations (post paid) to "Dexter S. King, Office of Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.," stating to whose address, and to the individuals friendly to this undertaking, are respectfully invited to act as Agents. They will please ascertain how many subscribers they can procure, or say how many they will be responsible for an incitations (post paid) to "Dexter S. King, Office of Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.," stating to whose address, and to the individuals friendly to this undertaking, are respectfully invited to act as Agents. They will please ascertain how many subscribers they can procure, or say how many they will be responsible for an incitations (post paid) to "Dexter S. King, Office of Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass.," stating to whose address, and to the individuals friendly to this undertaking, are respectfully invited to act as Agents. widow, in consequence of her having married after the decease of the husband, for whose services she may claim to be allowed a pension under said Act; provided she was a widow at the time it was passed. The second section provides, that the widow of any person who continued in the service of the United States until Nov. 3d, 1783, and was married before that day, and while her husband was in such service, shall be entitled to the bene fits of the Act of July, 1836.

A law has also passed Congress, granting pen sions to the widows of those who have died in the Navy, whatever was the cause of the death, and whether they were seamen or marines.

Coquette.—A female general who builds her lame most convenient, and convenient on her advances. A coquette may be compared to a tinder, which lays itself out to catch sparks, but does not always succeed in lighting up a match. Men are perverse creatures: they fly that which pursue them, and pursue that which flies them. Forwardness, therefore, on the part of a woman, makes them draw back, and backwardness draws them forwards. There will always be this difference between a coquette and a woman of sense and modesty, that while one courts every man, every man will court the other. When the coquette settles into an old maid, it is not unusual to see her as staid as she was previously versatile.

PUBLICATIONS

Or general use.

They can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and delicate, are strengthened freeble, the infirm, the nervous and trestlessness from whatever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

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They can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and delicate, are strengthened freeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and restlessness from whatever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

They can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and tree feeble, the infirm, the nervous irritableness and restlessness from whatever source, and invariably produce sound sleep.

They can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous irritableness and restlessness from whatever source, and invariable produce, sound sleep.

They can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and tree feeble, the infirm, the nervous produces, and invariable

OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. For sale by D. H. Ela, 19 Washington Street, Boston

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guanent in favor of the propriety of Female Physicians unnecessary.

The Patent Medicated Champoo Baths, will be administered to Ladies at any hour of the day. These Baths are medicated with different Herbs and Essential Oils to suit the diseases for which they are taken. The success which has attended the use of these Baths, will, it is hoped, lead to their introduction into every family. They are not only a cure, but also a preventive against chronic and contagious diseases, and have been found invaluable in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Humors, &c. &c.

Mrs. Mott has set apart every Friday for the purpose of attending to the diseases of children, owing to the great number of applicants of that class.

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a Wife or Mother.

Hours for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Family Rights for the Patent Baths can be had on application.

The bad on application.

The No Gentlemar can communicate with her except intough with the writers.

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PROSPECTUS.

A N earnest desire having been expressed by many brethren connected with Sabbath Schools, in this and And then he went on to explain his steamboat and railroad process, which is to convert the world.

At another time, in giving an account of one of his revivals, he said, "I made them all swear upon the holy cup to be for Christ!" (alluding to the sacramental service held with a hundred or more new converts.)

prosperity of Sabbath Schools in connection with the Methodist E. Church, proposes to test the extent of desire for its publication, by issuing a Prospectus for the

SABBATH SCHOOL MESSENGER. It is proposed to issue the work monthly, in pamphlet form, 12mo. size, each number containing 24 pages. But as the subscriber is unwilling to suffer loss himself, or to every one up, up, "and especially the haste with which such are taken into the church—and, worse expose subscribers to loss or disappointment, on account of any pecuniary embarrassment, it will not be comwhich such are taken into the church—and, worse cured to warrant the undertaking.

The editorial department will be under the superin-

> The Sabbath School Messenger will contain lessons o moral and religious instruction for children, hints on the organization and management of Sabbath Schools, and also remarks on the training of children, by both teach

Ministers of the M. E. Church, Superintendents of Sabbath Schools, and other individuals friendly to this ditionally that the work will be published.

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TERMS OF THE HERALD.

Published by

Vol. VIII. No. 17.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN, I

Office No. 19 Washingt

MR. EDITOR-This doctrine is for

1 John iii. 3: "And every man tha

DAVID H. ELA, Age

FOR ZION'S HERALI THE DOCTRINE OF HOL

in him, purifieth himself, even as The meaning of the apostle evider have this hope,—the glorious hope and would retain it, must labor selves, i. e. to be freed from all si of the purity required is here notice is pure. The meaning of this is, be as completely saved from sin, as from sin. Says Dr. A. Clarke, in the above passage-" Many tell u never be done; for no man can be in this life.' Will these persons t How much sin we may be saved fi Something must be ascertained on 1. That the soul may have some ject in view. 2. That it may not employ its faith and energy in pra impossible to be attained. As C fested to take away our sins, to de of the devil, and as his blood cle sin and unrighteousness, is it not means that believers in Christ sha all sin? For, if his blood cleanse he destroys the works of the devi is born of God does not commit s be cleansed from all sin; and wh in that state, he lives without sinni for the seed of God remaineth in not sin, because he is born or beg How strangely varied and blinde and system, must men be, who, in evidence as this, will still strive t no man can be saved from sin i must daily commit it, in thought, as the Westminster divines have a every man is laid under the fatal i ning as many ways against God, a through his natural wickedness even the devil himself can have sinning against God, except by the deed. And yet, according to thes the same creed, 'even the most re against God as long as they live.' ble salvo to say, they do not sin used to do; and they do not si only occasionally. Alas for this not the grace which saved ther them perfectly? Could not that which saved them from habitual from occasional, or accidental sin pose that sin, how potent soever potent as the spirit and grace of ( may ask, If it was for God's glor that they were partially saved, w been more for God's glory, and th had been perfectly saved?"

you wholly; and I pray God your soul and body be preserved bla coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Here the apostle prays that th might be wholly sanctified. By th tify you wholly," what else could than entire sanctification? If I this, we are utterly at a loss to kne can express such an idea. Th that which was perfectly attainabl the next verse: for he adds, " F calleth you, who also will do it." Why, what the apostle had just ; ly, sanctify them wholly, or perfec them blameless, &c. We see this argument can possibly be e rule of interpretation Mr. Henry in his comment on this passage meant merely sanctified more pe fied only in part, is not easy to co The apostle prays that the wi

Again: "And the very God o

sauctified, which he designates by body. He here views man as a By the spirit and soul, we may u intellectual and moral nature.\* of man has become exceedingl rupt. The apostle prays that it i kept perfectly sanctified. By the stood that organized system of a corporeal part of man, which is and dissolution. This has beco degraded by sin. But has not the the body been frequently overlook fessing Christians, while they have for the sanctification of the soul were they not indulging at the sa practices which must inevitably de of God." How many who profe for entire sanctification, are using ing drinks, and how many too, are weed, tobacco ?† Thus spending by which they may do immen their bodies and God's sanctuary the Christian church wake up to banish from her ministry and m awfully polluting practices ?‡ Ti

\* Dr. A. Clarke says, by the soul, of the different affections and passion " the faculty of intelligence, understan

† That the habit of using tobacco is I presume no temperate person will do useful energy of the mind, and blunt ings, by producing a dreamy, self-sat state. It is indecent, and inexpressible beneath the dignity of every Christian every Christian minister.

‡ I would not intimate there are no ten indulged in by Christians, which body. I believe there are many other: haps the most prominent.